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## Marginal Column

By DAVID VITAL

REPORTS from the United States that the total vote in the coming election is expected to be low — perhaps as low as 45 per cent of those eligible — are rather shocking to us. We are schooled in the European tradition that regards politics as the supreme human activity followed by war, the priesthood, business, art, literature and science in a progressively ill-defined order. The Americans, however, do not to this day rate politics very high and by and large they have scant respect for those who practise it: they generally refrain from calling a man a statesman until he is at least 60 years old or dead. They do watch their representatives and want to know how they voted in the past and how they will vote in the future. But in an off-year election, and when there is no dominant issue, this public scrutiny tends to be fairly lax. This in turn makes it difficult to make out what the voters really mean by their votes. It also lends exaggerated importance to scandal — as when Mr. Wilson, the Secretary of Defence, on a visit to Detroit, drew a parallel between unemployed and kennel-fed dogs. The pundits have already decided that Mr. Wilson's phrase has cost the Republicans the State of Michigan. But of course nothing can be proved.

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THE whole issue of what the voter is really interested in is a much beclouded one — in any country. The only certainty is that he cares less than the politicians make out. Evidence of this is to be found in an excellent survey conducted last August by the French Institute of National Opinion. Over two thousand people, carefully selected to serve as a social and political cross-section of the nation, were asked a series of questions on problems and issues of the day. Many of these questions were very close to French political nerves, yet for all that an astonishing proportion of those asked exhibited indifference or, at best, a failure to make up their minds. For example, they were asked whether they thought the armistice in Indo-China a good thing or a bad thing for France. No less than 25 per cent of the men and 37 per cent of the women had no view at all.

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EVERYONE knows that the Popular Republican Party, in the persons of MM. Schuman and Bidault, conducted French foreign policy during the five years preceding M. Mendes-France's present Government. The 1,000 were asked whether they thought the M.R.P.'s absence from the Government was a good thing, a bad thing or a thing of no importance. Forty-six per cent of the men and 61 per cent of the women either had no opinion or thought it a thing of no importance. Moreover, 35 per cent of the identified supporters of M.R.P. were similarly indifferent to their own Party's absence from the Government.

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As might be expected, people are clearer in their minds about economic matters. Asked "Should or should not the present Government decide on a general rise of salaries?", only 14 per cent did not know. Fifty-six per cent were for such a move and 30 per cent were against. A more difficult question was whether they approved the closing down or overhauling of inefficient industrial plant to enable the balance of industry to make headway against foreign competition. Sixty-two per cent said yes; 15 per cent said no, and only the relatively small proportion of 23 per cent could not make up their minds.

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HISTORY has made the Frenchman more alert politically than the American and it may be taken for granted that a parallel survey in the United States would reveal an even greater discrepancy between people's capacity to make up their minds about political matters on the one hand and economic ones on the other. But the chief issues before America today are in the realm of pure politics: foreign affairs, McCarthyism, racial segregation. The economic front — always excepting the five million unemployed — has miraculously been held. It will be quite natural if very many other voters will — in these circumstances — neglect to go to the polls.

*Jerusalem, October 28.*

## 'Shilumim' Chiefs Urge Closer Ties with Bonn

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV, Wednesday. — The full implementation of the Reparations agreement will only be possible if a way is found to solve the awkward problem of our relations with Germany, Dr. E. F. Shinnar, head of the Reparations Mission, told a press conference here today. "The sooner we find the courage to regard this problem objectively, the better it will be," he said.

Apprehension that the London agreement and the Paris treaties with West Germany might have a bad effect upon the implementation of the Reparations agreement were grossly exaggerated, according to Dr. Shinnar. Neither was it likely that German industry would not be interested in the orders placed by the Mission because of the heavy orders for armaments and military equipment which are expected in the near future. German deliveries under the agreement constituted only one-half per cent of the total German exports, and insurmountable difficulties were not expected in getting supplies for such relatively negligible quantities.

### Carried Out Terms

The sums allocated for Reparations payments also did not exceed one-half per cent of the total German budget, so the financial difficulty could not be great. The German government had loyally implemented the terms of the Reparations agreement up to the present and its readiness to stick to this course in the future had been evidenced by the recent letter of Chancellor Adenauer to Dr. Nahum Goldmann, pledging Germany's will to implement the agreements on personal compensation, although the European Defence Community treaty system, with which these agreements were originally connected, had failed.

Dr. Schaeffer, the Finance Minister also signed this letter.

Mr. Hillel Dan, Director General of the Shilumim Corporation, said that it should be clear to the Israel public that the full utilisation of the valuable equipment Israel had ordered from Germany would only be possible if she allowed German technicians to come and to instruct local staff in putting this machinery to work.

A permanent commercial representative would also be necessary in Germany, in order to supervise the future implementation of the Reparations agreement, and to issue the authorizations in personal compensation payments. The problem of admitting German vessels for carrying Reparations goods would also crop up before long, Mr. Dan said.

### Purchases to Date

Until now, goods to the amount of DM.900 m. had been purchased or ordered by the Shilumim Corporation of which DM. 250 m. were on account of future allocations. The largest single item of Reparations imports was fuel, for which DM.225 m. had been paid. Of the rest, 45 per cent was spent on raw materials for industry and agriculture, and 55 per cent on capital goods. Next year, the amount allocated for capital goods was likely to be increased considerably. The Reparations Mission was proposing to raise the limit by 70 per cent over this year's level. On the other hand, purchases of raw materials would be curtailed, partly as a result of the development of local industry. Assuming that the fuel payments proceed in future according to the pattern set until now, Israel would still have at her disposal for other Reparations imports an amount of DM.1,700 m. spread over the next ten years.

In view of the experience gained by the Purchasing Mission, it would be possible to reduce its staff by 20-30 per cent from April next, Dr. Shinnar told the press.

Answering questions, Mr. Dan said that no exact plan for the utilization of the Reparations funds had been worked out as yet, and recurrent changes and adaptations were made necessary by fluctuating circumstances. Industry had been allocated the equipment of $12m. last year, but only $8m. was actually used. A considerable part of the amounts allocated for irrigation and electricity also remained unused, and plans had to be changed accordingly.

## Death Toll in Italian Storm Feared over 400

SALERNO, Wednesday (Reuter). — Nearly 500 persons were listed dead or missing by the authorities in the cloudburst and avalanche of mud and water which devastated the Salerno region yesterday.

Officials said that 279 bodies have been found so far, while about 200 persons were missing, probably washed out to sea or buried under the slime.

Thousands of rescue workers, including troops and firemen, dug desperately today for persons trapped in the rapidly hardening mud which rolled down the mountainside to engulf six towns and villages. In parts of Salerno and seaside villages, the mud lay more than two metres thick, swallowing the wreckage of crumbled houses.

Salerno beach, where American and British troops landed in 1943, at some points was pushed more than 200 metres out to sea by the millions of tons of mud.

In the disaster region tonight, bodies were laid out for identification, in many cases impossible because of terrible mutilation. One of the last bodies landed as night fell was that of a girl of about 12 years of age in a white nightdress caked with mud and her hands clasped about a prayer book.

## British Dock Strike Hits Factory Output

LONDON, Wednesday. — British factories today began ordering the lay-off of workers because the dock strike was choking off imports of raw materials and exports of finished products.

The strike, now in its fourth week, was intensified when the National Amalgamated Union, which had started the strike, was suspended by the General Council of the Trades Union Congress for "poaching" from the union whose members had joined the strikers in defiance of their leaders. The N.A.U. was also criticized by a government inquiry committee.

Trade union leaders were in a defiant "fight on" mood tonight and it seemed certain that they would continue the worst dock stoppage since 1926. The rebuff has merely hardened their determination to continue the strike until they have established the main point at issue — whether overtime should be compulsory.

The strike is now holding up imports and exports worth more than £160m., involving two-thirds of the nation's maritime trade, while the strikers have lost more than £1m. in wages.

The Government committee, in its interim report to Parliament, said that the National Amalgamated Union had broken agreements by imposing a ban on overtime this year. It stated that the issue between employers and strikers was a "narrow one" which was capable of solution by the "established industrial negotiating machinery."

The dock strike is causing increasing delays to surface mails between the United Kingdom and many destinations overseas, the Postmaster-General announced today.

## Chances of Peace Improved, Ike Says

WASHINGTON, Wednesday. — President Eisenhower at his news conference today expressed the belief that the chances for peace are better than they were two years ago.

He said there is much evidence that the "free world is increasing its cooperation" to preserve peace and freedom, and stressed that the U.S. must show the world that it is not just trying to "protect itself and its money," but is trying to work with other nations.

Mr. Eisenhower stated that this is not the time to hold top level talks with the Soviet Premier, Mr. Georgi Malenkov, or other Russian officials, but that when the right time comes, and if "the Russians are sincere, we will talk with them." He pointed out that the Western world must try to find out if there is some lessening of "Russian intractibility" but added that he saw no evidence of any change of policy.

Basic American policy, he stated, must be kept on a bi-partisan or non-partisan basis, although he acknowledged that it is difficult to keep partisanship out of politics.

He accused the American people of apathy towards next week's Congressional elections, but rejected a suggestion that it was due to "disenchantment" at his Administration's programme. *(UP, Reuter)*

## French Socialists Wooed by Premier

PARIS, Wednesday (Reuter). — Prime Minister Mendes-France met M. Guy Mollet, Socialist Party Secretary-General, at a chateau outside Paris tonight to ask for a quick party decision on his invitation to six Socialists to join his Cabinet.

M. Mendes-France sent out his invitations yesterday in a bid to widen his coalition Government of right and centre parties into a virtual National Front administration.

The six Socialists were asked to join the Cabinet as individuals, and not as party nominees, but they are themselves obliged to get the Party's approval.

The Premier, who leaves for Canada and the U.S. on November 13, is expected to ask M. Mollet for a decision before then.

## Franco-US Rift Over Vietnam Reported

WASHINGTON, Wednesday (UP). — The State Department said today that it is confident that France will live up to U.S.-French agreement on policy towards South Vietnam.

This was the Department's only answer to questions about reports that sharp differences had arisen between the U.S. and France over policy in South Vietnam. The reports said that part of the differences stemmed from U.S. belief that French officials are working against the Vietnamese Premier, Ngo Dinh Diem.

## Shuckburgh On Mideast Tour

LONDON, Wednesday (Reuter). — Mr. Evelyn Shuckburgh, Foreign Office Assistant Under-Secretary in charge of Middle Eastern affairs will leave London tomorrow on a six-week tour of the Middle East, the Foreign Office announced today.

Mr. Shuckburgh, principal private secretary to Sir Anthony Eden, Foreign Secretary, will visit Israel, Persia, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Jordan, Iraq and the Lebanon, and possibly Egypt and Turkey.

He will have talks in Cyprus with Britain's service chiefs and is presiding over a British diplomats area conference at Beirut from December 2 to 4.

## Burns Report Circulated In United Nations

NEW YORK, Wednesday (INA). — U.N. Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjoeld today circulated to members of the Security Council the report of Egyptian intransigeance in the Israel-Egyptian Mixed Armistice Commission over the Bat Galim incident which was cabled to him by Maj.-Gen. E. L. M. Burns, Chief of Staff of the Truce Supervision Organization.

The Israel Ambassador, Mr. Abba Eban, in a letter to the Security Council President, Mr. William Borberg, said today that Israel is requesting an urgent meeting of the Council "in order that renewed consideration may be given to the complaint against Egypt," in view of that country's "deliberate frustration of the purpose of the Council and the orderly procedures of the Mixed Armistice Commission."

*The text of Gen. Burns' report is as follows:*

..

The Chairman of the Egyptian-Israeli Mixed Armistice Commission received on October 6, 1954 the following complaint:

"1. During the early hours of September 28, 1954, an Israeli merchant vessel named "Bat Galim" manned by a crew of 10 Israelis, entered the Egyptian territorial waters in the Gulf of Suez in the area a few miles south of the port lighthouse. The crew attacked two Egyptian fishing boats by automatic fire in the above area sinking one of them. Thus causing the death of two Egyptian fishermen named

1. Abd El Aziz Sabet
2. Mohammed Hamed El Talatini

The other boat was damaged because of the fire, but its crew succeeded in returning back to the shore with the boat.

2. This hostile act committed by armed Israelis inside Egyptian territorial waters constitutes a flagrant violation to the G.A.A.

3. An investigation is requested."

In pursuance of the Egyptian request, the Chairman started making arrangements for an investigation. A team of three U.N. Observers was sent to Suez and began their investigation on the spot on October 10.

The Chairman of the Egyptian Israeli Mixed Armistice Commission received on October 8 the following claim:

I should like to refer to Egyptian complaint E-62-54 dated October 6, 1954, and in accordance with Article XI, para. 7 of the Israel-Egyptian G.A.A. to submit hereby Israel's claim against Egypt's completely unfounded contentions contained in the aforesaid complaint.

The allegations contained in the above Egyptian complaint are grave distortions and are clearly designed as a manoeuvre to prevent a speedy release of the s/s Bat Galim and its crew.

In view of the serious accusations in the Egyptian complaint and the grave circumstances of the case, I have the honour to request in accordance with Article IV, para. 3 of the rules of procedure, an immediate investigation and an emergency meeting of the Israel-Egyptian M.A.C. to consider the matter.

In pursuance of the Israeli request, the Chairman decided to call an emergency meeting and arranged for the immediate investigation of the Israel claim. A United Nations Observer was sent to Tel Aviv on October 10. He heard and questioned the General Agents of the shipping company which owns s/s Bat Galim.

### Probe in Israel

The report of investigation on the Israeli side dated October 13, was communicated to both delegations under the heading: "Investigation of Israel Claim carried out on 10 October."

The report of investigation on the Egyptian side dated October 19 was communicated to both delegations under the the heading: Investigation of Egyptian Complaint Carried Out 10-16 October.

On October 17, the Chairman notified both delegations that an emergency meeting for the Israeli claim dated October 8 would be held on October 21.

During the meeting on October 21, which was continued on October 23, the Senior Egyptian Delegate argued that the emergency meeting decided by the Chairman following the Israeli claim was illegal. In his view the rules of procedure relating to the calling of emergency meetings had not been applied or had been improperly applied. Nor did the Egyptian Delegation accept that the introduction of the Israel claim could force, in an emergency meeting not requested by Egypt, a discusion of the Egyptian complaint or of the report of investigation on the Egyptian side carried out following the Egyptian complaint.

I had on October 26 an informal discusion with the two delegations, which revealed that the Egyptian position was unchanged. I informed the delegations that I would report the present situation to the Security Council.

The Israel Delegation has agreed to postpone the meeting scheduled for October 26 which in present circumstances could serve no useful purpose.

(Extracts from the Observers' Report Page 3)

### 'PROBE' COMPLETED

Egypt's Attorney-General has completed his investigation of the Bat Galim affair and will announce the day of the Israeli crew's trial by a military court within 24 hours, the Arab News Agency reported yesterday from Cairo.

### KNESSET SESSION

The Knesset winter session, starting on November 8, is likely to be opened by the Prime Minister's statement on "The State of the Nation," *The Jerusalem Post* learns. Foreign affairs will form part of the review.

# Cairo Mob Fires Moslem Brotherhood HQ; 300 Held

## 'US Pledged to Block Attack on Israel'

WASHINGTON, Wednesday (UP). — Chairman Alexander Wiley of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, stated yesterday that the Eisenhower Administration is "very definitely and enthusiastically pledged to help block further aggression against Israel."

He said that any aid the U.S. gives to Arab states includes "strong and essential safeguards against any aggressive use of weapons." He also accused the past Truman Administration of "callous bad faith" and duplicity in giving "completely contradictory assurances to Americans of Jewish faith on the one hand, and to the Arab leaders on the other."

His statement was directed to Senator Irving M. Ives, Republican nominee for Governor of New York, who had asked for Mr. Wiley's comment on the Republican attitude in Congress regarding Israel.

Mr. Wiley said that the Administration wants to establish a pro-Western defensive tier of states in the Middle East to include "proven" friends like Pakistan and Turkey. But some partisan sources called this a bias toward the Arab states, a fact which he denied.

He declared that the U.S. desires to maintain friendship with both Israel and her neighbours, and quoted President Eisenhower's statement opposing any local "arms imbalances" which might lead to aggression.

Republican candidates Senator Irving M. Ives and Representative Jacob K. Javits have urgently requested that the U.S. refrain from supplying arms to the Arab states in the absence of a Middle East security agreement, it was disclosed today.

The two Republican candidates for New York Governor and Attorney-General respectively, wrote to Secretary of State Dulles that they had hoped to defer the question until after the November 2 election, but could not do so because of the urgency of the situation."

### Shots from Gaza Strip

Shots were fired from Egyptian positions at a vehicle travelling in the direction of Ketalot (Givat Rahel), near Nitzana, adjoining the Gaza Strip, on Tuesday morning, the military spokesman announced. A complaint has been lodged with the Mixed Armistice Commission.

### FIRE ON TRACTOR

BEERSHEBA, Wednesday. — A tractorist of Brur Hayil was fired on by infiltrators last night, but was unhurt.

Groundnuts valued at IL.200 were harvested and stolen by infiltrators from Kibbutz Sa'ad in the Western Negev last night. Tracks of four persons led towards the Gaza Strip.

## Troops Called Out in Capital

CAIRO, Wednesday (Reuter). — Egyptian troops in battle kit stood by along the western bank of the Nile today ready for action, after a mob with torches had set fire to the headquarters of the Moslem Brotherhood. A member of the Brotherhood is accused of last night's attempt to shoot Premier Gamel Abdul Nasser.

As firemen played hoses on the blaze, soldiers with tommy-guns pressed back the crowd which had broken through police cordons to storm the building. The demonstrators yelled, "Death to the Brotherhood" and "Long live Nasser."

Nasser returned here from Alexandria today. He was wildly cheered when he emerged from the central railway station to his car, which was surrounded by a surging mass of onlookers.

Three hundred members of the Brotherhood have been arrested throughout the country since the assassination attempt in Alexandria yesterday, the Interior Ministry disclosed tonight. A Ministry spokesman said that "all was quiet" tonight in Cairo, Alexandria and towns in Canal zone. He added that the number of arrests might reach 500 by tonight.

Police reinforcements were drafted today to Cairo's Garden City district, where the British and American Embassies stand, while extra police patrolled the main thoroughfares.

The firing of the Brotherhood headquarters came as the climax to a morning during which workers were called on to leave their jobs to join in pro-Nasser demonstrations. All Cairo transport stopped as an expression of sympathy for the Premier. Troops were posted round the broadcasting station here.

### Proof of Membership

The police stated that the would-be assassin, 20-year-old Mahmoud Abdul Latif, had papers on him which proved that he was a member of the Moslem Brotherhood. He also had a portrait of President Nagib. The police added that Latif had told them, "I fired eight shots, but merely meant to celebrate Colonel Nasser's arrival."

Nagib sent Nasser a cable from Cairo last night congratulating him on his escape.

A Brotherhood spokesman said he had called a meeting of the Guidance Committee to discuss the dismissal of the Supreme Guide, Hassan Hodeiby, and the dissolution of secret cells within the movement. The Brotherhood, banned until early this year, is the main opposition to the present Government.

Four of the men so far detained have been singled out as planners of the attempt on Nasser's life. Police sources in Alexandria stated today that these men—a 30-year-old plumber, a docker aged 25, a messenger, 28, and a labourer—had met shortly before the shooting to complete their plans. They added that it was the plumber who had fired the shots. One of the others had a loaded revolver on him when he was searched.

Police said that they had found a detailed plan of Nasser's movements in Alexandria when they searched the room of one of the detained men.

### Recordings Reveal A Dramatic Nasser

CAIRO, Wednesday (Reuter). — The full drama of last night's attempt to assassinate Prime Minister Gamel Abdul Nasser was vividly caught on recordings.

After the shots had suddenly interrupted his speech, Nasser could be heard shouting, "Catch that man. Let everyone stay in their place. Catch that man. Gamal Abdul Nasser is safe. My blood is for you."

He went on shouting for five minutes his voice gradually becoming more and more hoarse and excited. He ended with a half sob by crying, "I will die for you. Others will carry on. Let him kill me. Let him kill me."

## US Zionist Activity Irk Egypt Embassy

WASHINGTON, Wednesday (Reuter). — The Egyptian Embassy in a statement today said that the recent increase of Zionist propaganda coincided with the forthcoming Congressional elections.

The statement, sent here as an answer to the memorandum presented to Secretary of State Dulles on Monday by top Jewish leaders in the U.S., urging cessation of arms to the Arabs while they refuse to make peace with Israel, said that "Egypt does not intend to solve the Palestine question by force, and has declared more than once that she has no aggressive intentions whatsoever."

(Meanwhile, the Old City daily, "Falastin", quoted Premier Gamal Abdul Nasser yesterday as telling its special correspondent in Cairo on Tuesday that Egypt can forget everything "except revenge for the blood of her soldiers killed in the Palestine war."

(But there is little use in initiating any action in this respect before "we first put our own house in order," he stated, and once British evacuation of the Suez Canal zone is completed, Egypt will have no other problem "except the one of Palestine."

(Egyptians will remain calm until the hour of action strikes, the Premier said, adding that there will never be peace between Jews and Arabs as long as "Palestine Arab rights are in the hands of the enemy.")

## Contraband Found In Village Search

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TIBERIAS, Wednesday. — Smuggled cloth, military and police property, ammunition, light arms, parts of a radio transmitter, hashish, suspicious documents and a large quantity of gold coins were discovered by the police today in a 12-hour search in the Circassian village of Rihaniya, north of Safad. They undertook the large-scale operation, beginning at six this morning in search of marauders, smugglers, contraband and stolen property.

Members of the Border Police were among the 80 men who participated. Police had information that infiltrators had lately been sheltered in the village.

Several dozen suspects, who were discovered with the goods, were detained. Two women were among them and were the only women interrogated. A large quantity of gold coins and a large sum of money was found on one of them.

A unit of sappers using mine detectors was employed. They blew up the wall of a house but found nothing. The Mukhtar was present, and a receipt for the damage done was given to the house-owner. The police found egg shells and fresh food remnants in a cellar near the "Smugglers Lane" to the Lebanon. The owner of the cellar is already in prison on a charge of harbouring infiltrators.

Police orders generally were carried out. Each search party included a woman constable. The Mukhtar and several notables also accompanied them. During the probe shepherds were allowed to go out to graze their flocks.

### WOMAN DIES OF BURNS

TEL AVIV, Wednesday. — Mrs. Masha Hochenberg, 82, was burned to death when her kerosene stove started a fire in her home at 3 Rehov Michal here today.

A neighbour, who heard the woman's cries was prevented from entering the apartment by a clothes cupboard near the doorway which had burst into flames. When the Fire Brigade succeeded in putting out the flames the woman was already dead. The body was taken to the Tel Hashomer Hospital.

## Emergency Jordan MAC Demanded

The Israel delegation to the Israel-Jordan Mixed Armistice Commission demanded yesterday that an emergency meeting be called to discuss the three Israel complaints on the killing of two Israel soldiers near Bir Ma'in by Arab Legionnaires on September 10, the attack on an Israel military vehicle in the same area a month later and the theft of sheep from Ein Hashofet on September 27, the Army spokesman has announced.

According to official circles, this move is an attempt to overcome the difficulties which faced the Commission at its last session on the question of accumulated complaints.

If these three complaints are dealt with at an emergency session as Jordan "emergency" complaints were considered at special meetings of the MAC during Israel's non-participation, then the Commission would be free to strike off the old complaints at its regular meeting. There are now no Jordan "emergency" complaints outstanding.

It is also understood from the same sources that Israel has waived her objections to the completion of the Jerusalem Commanders' agreement with General Burns signing as a witness and is awaiting the next step from Jordan on this matter.

General Burns went to Amman yesterday, NEARS reported, and saw the Defence Minister, Anwar Nuseibeh, and the Senior Jordan MAC delegate, Dr. Hazem Nuseibeh. The broadcast stated that they discussed the question of accumulated MAC complaints, the alleged diversion of Jordan waters, and the Local Commanders' Agreements.

Anwar Nuseibeh told ANA afterwards that General Burns had promised to stop "Israel aggression" at Jisr Sheikh Hussein on the Jordan. Nuseibeh added that he had asked for an amendment to the Jerusalem Commanders' agreement under which the U.N. would be present as a third party at each meeting of the Commanders. He said that General Burns had promised to take up this matter with the Israel authorities this week, as well as the Jisr Sheikh Hussein case.

### CHURCHILL'S CABLE

LONDON, Wednesday (UP). — Prime Minister Sir Winston Churchill cabled the Egyptian Premier, Col. Nasser, today: "I congratulate you on your escape from the dastardly attack made on your life at Alexandria yesterday evening."

### ATTEMPT TO KILL SUDAN PREMIER

KHARTOUM, Thursday (AFP). — An attempt on the life of Premier Ismail el Azhari was made while he was touring the Malakal region in southern Sudan, it was reported here today.

The Premier, it was recalled, was nominated to his post by the political party which advocates Sudan's union with Egypt.

## Israel Beats Chile To Enter Finals

RIO DE JANEIRO, Wednesday. — Israel defeated Chile by 53-49 in the third game of the Group D eliminations of the World Amateur Basketball Championships here, making up the leeway from a 35-18 deficit at halftime. The victory put Israel into the finals.

Following the three games in the Group, the respective points aggregates were: Israel 100 for, 96 against; China (Formosa) 118 and 113; and Chile 117 and 121. Each team gained a win in the meetings.

The Israel line-up against Chile was: Avram Schnecur, Zaharia Ofri, Alfred Cohen, Shimon Shelah, and Marcel Hefetz.

Israel jumped into a quick 9/6 lead in last night's game before Chile fought back strongly and took the lead with 16/15. Pressing the advantage Chile left the floor at halftime leading 35/18. Israel started out fast in the second half sparked by Dan Eras and tied Chile at 39 after seven minutes. They were tied again at 54 before Israel moved into the lead 87/84. Making a strong effort Chile pulled up to 42/44, but Israel held the play in the final minutes and maintained a lead.

The schedule of the first two days of play in the finals:

Tonight — Canada-Israel, France-Uruguay, China-Brazil, Philippines-United States; Oct. 28 — Canada-Uruguay, Israel-Brazil, France-United States. *(UP.)*

## MAPAM TO LAUNCH WAGE OFFENSIVE

TEL AVIV, Wednesday. — A "wage offensive" in 1955 is planned by Mapam. The Party's demands for employees are a 20 per cent raise over the total 1954 wage, and better working conditions.

"We shall raise hell on the subject in the Knesset, in the Histadrut and in the streets," Mapam's secretary, Mr D. Barnir, told reporters here today.

A National Convention of Mapam trade union officials will be held in Tel Aviv on Friday night to discuss the Party's economic policy. Mr. Barnir, Mr. I. Preminger and Mr. I. Herz, of the Mapam Trades Union Department, said they believed that Mapai was divided on the issue.

The Histadrut trade policy will be decided during December, *The Jerusalem Post* learns. Mapai leaders are expected to tackle the question during next month. The crucial issue is whether to continue the virtual freezing of wages. "We shall decide what is in the best interest of the workers and the State," a Mapai leader told *The Jerusalem Post* today. "We shall take no account of Mapam pressure."

## Khouri Will Try to Form Syrian Cabinet

DAMASCUS, Wednesday (Reuter). — The Syrian Premier-designate, Faris-Khouri, has accepted the mission of forming a government, Khouri said today that he expected to form a coalition within the next 24 hours. He was awaiting the replies of certain possible members of his new government, he added.

## TREASURY TO DELAY CIVIL SERVICE PAY

Most Government employees will not be paid their October salaries until mid-November or later, following a recent decision to pay salaries only as revenue comes in, Ministry of Finance circles told *The Jerusalem Post* yesterday. For the last few months, payment has been made by the end of the first week.

Banks have been instructed by Mr. David Horowitz, Governor of the Bank of Israel, not to advance loans to Government workers at the beginning of the month, Japhet's Bank told *The Post* yesterday. It had been the practice of groups of Civil Servants to band together and arrange bank loans at low interest at the beginning of each month, and to repay them when salaries were received. Mr. Horowitz's instruction is regarded as an anti-inflationary measure designed to lessen the amount of money in circulation and curb the increase in the C-o-L Index.

## Russia Permits Return Of Austrian Jews

NEW YORK, Wednesday (INA). — The Austrian Interior Minister stated yesterday at a Cabinet meeting that the Russians have permitted the return to Austria of Jews who emigrated to Poland after the Nazi occupation, A.P. reported from Vienna.

He said that these Jews had sought new homes in East Poland after the Anschluss but were seized and sentenced to hard labour when that region was occupied by Russia in 1939.

## Private Talks Urged on Arms Truce

NEW YORK, Wednesday (UP). — The Big Five atomic powers moved to send India's proposal for "an armament truce" to a U.N. subcommittee for private discussion.

The Canadian delegate, Mr. Paul Martin, told the General Assembly's Political Committee that the U.S., the Soviet Union, Britain, France and Canada had agreed to recommend that India's proposal be referred to the subcommittee along with the records of the Committee's discussion of it.

It was the second procedural agreement within five days among the five powers who possess the world's knowledge concerning atomic and hydrogen bombs. Last Friday, the "Atomic 6" sponsored a resolution to send the entire arms reduction quandary to a subcommittee comprising representatives of the atomic powers.

Mr. Krishna Menon, the Indian delegate, said that his country is "only too happy" to accept any proposals which "further the objectives of the item under discussion."

Sir Pierson Dixon of Britain told the Committee that it would be no easy task to reconcile the divergencies on disarmament between the Western proposals and those of Russia.

"I had hoped that the Soviet Union had decided no longer to insist upon percentage cuts. But it is now clear from Mr. Vyshinsky's statement that the Soviet Union still insists on a one-third cut in the armed forces of the great powers as a first step," he said.

### SOVIET TESTS

WASHINGTON, Wednesday (Reuter).—The Atomic Energy Commission reported last night that further information on the new series of atomic test explosions in the Soviet Union, which began in mid-September and are continuing up to the present, would be made known only if some "unusual development" would warrant it.

The announcement said that the tests resulted in an insignificant amount of radioactive material falling on the U.S.

The Commission's 80-word announcement left unanswered how the series of explosions was detected, the number, and in what parts of the U.S. the "fall-out" of radioactive material had been noted.

DUBEK 10
RICHER FLAVOUR THROUGH MACEDONIAN TOBACCO

## Social & Personal

President Ben-Zvi received the Minister of Defence, Mr. Pinhas Lavon, and Mr. S. Z. Shragai, of the Jewish Agency Executive, yesterday. Mr. and Mrs. Ben-Zvi entertained Mrs. Chaim Weizmann to lunch.

A reception to the Argentine commercial delegation was given by the Argentine Minister and Mrs. Mangusi at their home in Tel Aviv yesterday. The delegation called on the Board of the Manufacturers' Association yesterday. Later they were received by the Minister of Finance, Mr. Eshkol. The Controller of Foreign Currency, Mr. R. Melcho, was present at the meeting, which discussed capital investment in Israel. The delegation also met the Director General of the Ministry of Finance, Mr. P. Sapir. On Tuesday, Mr. Eshkol, accompanied by Mr. Sapir and the Director General of the Ministry of Development, Mr. Y. Feled, visited the Dead Sea Works at Sdom.

Mr. and Mrs. Sholem Asch visited the Hebrew University on Tuesday and were received by the President, Professor B. Mazar.

Mr. L. Weimer, soil engineer with Tahal (Water Planning for Israel, Inc.), has been awarded a U.N. Fellowship in the field of earth dam construction. He is leaving today for six months' study in India.

*ARRIVALS:* Mr. A. Hudson, Public Relations Officer of U.S.O.M. in Israel, from an extended vacation in the U.S. (by BOAC); Mr. S. Gabel, Director of the Customs and Excise Department in the Ministry of Finance, after a three-week tour of Greece, Italy and France where he studied free port arrangements (by El Al); Dr. S. Syman, Deputy Director General of the Ministry of Health, from a three-week international seminar on Rehabilitation in London, (by LAI); Colonel V. Vartiainen, representative of the General Tires and Ameor factories in Finland, for a few days on business (by El Al); Mrs. Rebecca Schneider, head of the American Committee for the Israel Anti-Tuberculosis League.

*DEPARTURES:* Dr. S. Moses, the State Comptroller, to attend the Congress for German-Jewish affairs in London (by SABENA); Mr. R.S. Ogley, representative of the Oxford Committee for Famine Relief, after a three-day visit as guest of the Government (by Cyprus Airways).

Dr. Bertrand Goldschmidt, member of the French Atomic Energy Commission, is to lecture on "The History of the Atomic Energy Problem" under the auspices of the Hebrew University at 6.30 this evening in Room 31, Terra Sancta Building.

Tonight at 8 o'clock at the "Ohel Shem" Hall, Tel Aviv, 2nd general meeting of the British Legion, Tel Aviv branch. Guest speaker (under the auspices of the Gov't Information Services): Mr. W. Eytan, Director General of the Foreign Ministry.

Where to go

JERUSALEM

★ Exhibitions:—
Paintings by Kurt Singer and "Autumn Exhibition" of Jerusalem Artists, Artists' House, 10-1, 4-6 p.m.
Paintings by I. Aschheim, J. Steinhardt, M. Sima, K. Singer, H. Nahor (Lichter), and Plastics Exhibition by Pnina Harel; "Nora Studio," 9 Ben Maimon Ave., 10-1, 3-6 p.m.
"Conquest of the Desert" permanent exhibition at the former Israel pavilion of the International "Conquest of the Desert" Exhibition, 10-1, 4-6 p.m.
"Landscape painting from the Baroque to our Day." Three Parisian etchers. Exhibit of the month. Still Life "The Breakfast Table" by Abraham van Beyeren. Bezalel Museum, 9-1, 3-6.
★ Library:—
American Library and Reading Room, U.S. Consulate, Mamilla Rd. Entrance free. 9-12, 3-6.
★ Film Shows:—
Karen Hayesood, for tourists and visitors, 11.30 a.m.

TEL AVIV

★ Theatre:—
"The Man Who Came to Dinner," Chamber Theatre, Mograbi Hall, 8 p.m.
★ Exhibitions:—
Over 100 paintings by 34 Young painters, Museum, 10 a.m.-4 p.m.

HAIFA

★ Exhibition:—
Watercolours and Woodcuts by Mordechai Avniel, Artists' Pavilion, 23 U.N.O. Ave., 10-1, 4-7.
★ Theatres:—
Do-Re-Mi, "Silva, the Gardias Princess," Orah Hall, 8.30 p.m.
Habimah, "Hedva and I," Armon Theatre, 8 p.m.

RAMAT GAN

★ Bioscope:—
Circus Parade, 3.30 and 8.30 p.m.

EDOM

★ Theatre:—
"Cambises," Chamber Theatre, 8 p.m.

# Excerpts from UN Observers' Report on Bat Galim

Statement of Alla Gabu Abdula, age 55 years, Sgt. Major of the Frontier Regiment, in command of Abu El Darag post. Statement given in Arabic and translated by Lt. Col. Naguib. Statement taken by Capt. DeBarr.

"On 28 September at about 0730 hrs. a fisherman whom I did not know came to my Frontier Police Post and seemed very tired. He asked me to send a message to Suez to the O.C. of my regiment. I asked why, and the fisherman answered that a tanker shot at him and the other fishermen of his group who were fishing in three boats. He said they were fishing in the sea but did not say where and that the tanker had passed twice and on the second time had fired at them and that one of the boats with two men was missing. I asked where the boats were, and he told me that now the boats were on shore, but could not bring them here because the one boat was shot up badly. I told him that I could not send this message unless I was told what the ship looked like that did the firing. I did this so I could tell my O.C. so he could send a coast guard boat after the ship. I sent a short message by phone because I am not allowed to send long messages by phone, that a fishing boat was missing from being fired on by a tanker. I sent this message at about 0745 hrs. I also sent a message to my men stationed along the coast to be on the lookout for any damaged boats coming out onto the shore by the tide. The missing boat was not found.

Q. From your post can you see the Red Sea?
A. I am 50 metres from the Red Sea and I can see a large area of the sea.
Q. Do you have glasses?
A. No.
Q. Has anything like this ever happened before?
A. When there is fighting among fishermen they come to me for settlement and when I make my patrols on shore, I see the fishermen drying their nets. I check them to see if they have a permit and if they are smugglers.
Q. Did the fisherman show you any identification?
A. No, he was too excited.

Statement of Ali Khater, Chief of Parquet, Attorney General's Office, given in English to Captain DeBarr:

"I was one of the committee who inspected the Israeli ship Bat Galim. The captain gave me his pistol and ammunition consisting of 11 cartridges. The pistol was of Belgian make, 23 calibre. The cartridges were rusty and from smelling the barrel I could say that apparently the pistol was recently used. I found no other weapons or ammunition or explosives, other than signals aboard the ship."

Q. Did you find an engine-room log book?
A. No, I did not, but I am sure that the engine-room log book was on board, because when I knew that a clerk of a shipping company in Suez, called Savon had gotten on board after the ship arrived in the harbour before we went on board. This clerk took several documents, about 13 in total, and he gave the captain a receipt. The last of the documents was listed as the engine-room log book. I have asked the representative about the documents he took from the captain. He told me that he had returned all the documents and the engine-room log book to the captain and he took a receipt which he had given the captain. I have the receipt and shall give you a photostat copy. We are still searching for the log book and we hope to find it.
Q. Did you make a thorough search of the ship for ammunition and weapons?
A. We went through everything and didn't find anything.
Q. Did you find any weapons?
A. The inspector from the Attorney General's Office found the capain's pistol with 11 bullets, but we found no other arms.
Q. Did you make a complete search of the vessel?
A. Yes.

## CLAIMS BULLET HOLES IN BOAT

Statement of Dr. Zaki Mohamed el Banhawi, Chief Medical-Legal expert of the Cairo District which includes the Suez Area. Statement given in English to Captain DeBarr.

"I have been in this type of work 34 years. I visited Suez where the boat involved in the incident was on the shore. I examined it for bullet marks or holes. I found some bullet holes and other marks made by bullets. I am making a report and will give you a copy as soon as I am finished."

Q. Did anyone examine the boat before you?
A. Nobody had examined it like I did. I checked it for bullets, the others only looked it over.
Q. What did you find?
A. I found bullet holes and marks caused by bullets.
Q. Did you find anything other than the bullet marks and holes
A. No.
Q. Did you use a sharp instrument in your examination of the boat?
A. Yes. I used a knife and when I found a hole or a mark I searched with my knife to see if I could find any slugs.
Q. Did you find any?
A. Yes, I found this slug and this piece of metal which is from a slug.

The witness then handed the Observer two pieces of metal, one of which was a slug and the other piece could have been from a slug. Both pieces had particles of wood and it can be said that from all appearances the two pieces of metal could have been removed from the boat.

## TWO BOATS HAD NO LIGHTS

On our first night in Suez, we took statements from the three fishermen. However, it was not until the next day after we visited the alleged spot of the scene of the incident that we asked the witnesses questions. These questions were prepared by the three Observers. In order to show continuity, the statements and questions will be in order.

(a) Statement of first witness, Helmi Seddeek El Daly, 29-years, translated from Arabic into English by Col. Gohar. Statement given to the three Observers on October 10.

By Captain DeBarr: Please ask the witness to tell everything that happened since he left Suez on the 25th until he reported to the Egyptian authorities at Abu El Darag on the 28th at 0730 hours.

By Colonel Gohar: He said:

"I left Suez on the 25th and went to fish. I reached the area fishing in the afternoon about sunset where we had spread the lines with which we fish. Then nearly after sunset, well after sunset, I saw a small ship, looks like a tanker, but a small size pass by my ship going towards the North, later on it returned. I can not exactly tell when. After it returned back, southwards, awhile I heard some shooting. So I left the nets in the water, because they are heavy, and I can not take them alone and went southwards to where then the two small fishing boats were with me. I saw one of them, the nearest one, the two fishermen were in the water and hanging on the boat itself. I went to them and asked them what happened. They told me that *they themselves heard some shooting* so after a while *they decided to go and see what was going on*, but they were met by that boat, which looks like a small tanker, coming towards them where it fired automatic fire at their boat, so they jumped in the water to avoid the firing and hung themselves to the edge of the boat. After hearing this statement from them I took the two fishermen who were in the water on my boat, and we tied the small fishing boat which was fired at, to my boat and we went all together southwards which south direction from my boat where we did not find, neither the boat nor the fishermen. So we proceeded to Abu el Darag police station to report. On our way to Abu Darag dawn started. We arrived the shore some distance north of Abu el Darag lighthouse. I left my ship at the shore with the two fishermen and proceeded walking up to Abu Darag police station. Well, I arrived there nearly after an hour walking, where I have asked the people there if they had found a small fishing boat with two men inside. But they said they did not. So I told the whole story I have just stated now to the inspector in charge of Abu el Darag police station. And at that time I knew from the inspector that it was about 0730 in the morning."

"In correction to my interpretation — I said that this man left Suez on the 25th and he arrived in the area where the incident took place and where he was fishing in the afternoon of the same day, but he arrived on the afternoon of the 27th where he spread his nets to fish."

Q. Did you have any lights on your boat this very night?
A. In the mother boat there was a light that was not very strong and was placed low down in the boat. In the other boats there were no lights.
Q. Did you have any lights marking the lines?
A. No.
Q. Were there any other fishing boats in the area this night?
A. There were no ships I could see.
Q. What did you do the two days before the incident?
A. I have been lingering about from Suez to this spot.
Q. When the shooting started, how far from you were the other two boats?
A. At a distance which I can not estimate.
Q. How long is the fishing line?
A. I do not know the length of the line, but I can point it out.
Q. Did you see the other two boats at the time of the shooting?
A. No, I could not see them.
Q. How do you usually keep contact between your boats?
A. We never get in touch with each other until morning when we can see each other.
Q. How was the visibility at the time of the shooting and how far could you see?
A. If anything without light was at a distance of 60-70 metres I might see it.
Q. Was there moonlight?
A. No.
Q. You said in your statement that a ship passed you in the evening. Could you see its name or its flag?
A. I only saw a ship, which I can describe but I did not notice neither the name nor any particular flag.
Q. How big was the ship and of what kind?
A. It was not a big ship and it looked like a tanker, carrying oil which is called "citern" here. There was something like a bridge at the end that was high.
Q. You said a ship passed you later in the night. Did it carry lights?
A. There were some lights but not very bright.
Q. Did you see the ship — not only the lights? How big was it and of what kind?
A. I could recognize its shape and I can describe it. I could see it was of a darkish colour. The funnel and the bridge were at the back of the ship.
Q. How do you know it was the same ship you saw in the evening?
A. I was sure it was the ship which had passed me before, because it was of the same description and I could not mistake it and my eyes are experienced to ship sights.
Q. You said the ship went towards north again. How do you know it was the same ship?
A. The more I saw the ship the more I recognised it because as I have said, I am accustomed to sea life and I can not mistake a ship which comes within my sight, especially if it repeats passing.
Q. How far from your boat did it pass the third time?
A. It was not very far from my boat when it was passing towards north, but I can not estimate the distance.
Q. Did you hear any shouting after the shooting?
A. I personally did not hear people shouting and naturally I was in a state of astonishment.
Q. How many shots did you hear?
A. I could not count them because as I said, I was in a state of confusion.

## 'WAS DARK, I COULD NOT SEE'

Statement of second witness, MOHAMMED BARAKAT ACHMUD, 27 years of age, as interpreted by Colonel Gohar.

Q. When the shooting started, how far from you were the other two boats?
A. I could not estimate the distance, especially during the night, but it is the length of the line.
Q. How long is the line, and how many hooks?
A. I estimate the length of the line to 300-400 metres. I do not know the number of the hooks, but there are 3-4 metres between the hooks.
Q. Did you see the other two boats at the time of the shooting?
A. It was dark and I could not see.
Q. How was the visibility at the time of the shooting and how far could you see?
A. I could not see, because it was dark and on that night there was no moonlight.
Q. You said in your statement that a ship passed you in the evening. Could you see its flag?
A. No.
Q. What number is your boat?
A. 90.
Q. What number is the lost boat?
A. I do not know.
Q. What number is the mother boat?
A. 123.

NOTE: Col. Gohar at a later time then stated he had an error in the translation and boat 123 was the mother boat, that is one of the two boats which came ashore.

SEBER KHALIL MANSOUR, 27 years, of age as interpreted by Col. Gohar:

Q. Have you ever been fishing in this area before?
A. 2-3 years before I have been fishing in this area.
Q. Were there any other fishing boats in the area this night?
A. I did not see any other fishing boats.
Q. How was the visibility at the time of the shooting and how far could you see?
A. On that night the visibility was very difficult because it was dark.
Q. Was there moonlight?
A. No, there was no moonlight.
Q. When the shooting started, how far from you were the other two boats?
A. I was in the middle, they were on both sides and they were far from me.
Q. Did you see the other two boats at the time of the shooting?
A. I could not see them.
Q. You said a ship passed you later in the night. Did it carry lights?
A. It had the same lights but they were not very much shining.
Q. Did you see the ship — not only the lights? How big it was and of what kind?
A. The frame of the ship was quite clear. It looked like an oil tanker.
Q. How do you know it was the same ship you saw in the evening?
A. I am accustomed to see ships and I recognized it to be the same.
Q. You said the ship went towards north again. How do you know it was the same ship?
A. Being the third time, it was more reason to recognize it again.
Q. Do you know the two missing men and since when?
A. Definitely they are not from Suez. I do not know them.
Q. What number is the lost boat?
A. I do not know.
Q. What number is the mother boat?
A. 123 or 123.

NOTE: Col. Gohar stated to the Observers that it was very difficult to find relatives of the two allegedly missing fishermen, since no one knew where they were from. He also stated that the police and government officials were working on locating the two missing fishermen and as soon as they received any information it would be passed on to us, and that the above witness was found only due to the persistent efforts of the Suez officials.

## BAT GALIM CAPTAIN'S STATEMENT

On 12 October, 1954 in Cairo, statements were taken from the crew of the Bat Galim. As with the Egyptian witnesses, we only took the statements and then the three of us prepared questions to be presented to the crew. However, in order to have continuity the questions and answers will follow the statement. It must be noted, however, that since we took the witness at different intervals the order which follows is not the order in which the witnesses gave their statements or answers to the questions presented by the Observers. The statements were taken in Colonel Gohar's Office, but the questions and answers were taken at the jail.

*Statement of Captain Shidlo Zvi*—Age 30 years, from Haifa, Israel, Master; statement given in English to Captain DeBarr. All three Observers were present.

"Nothing special happened on the 27th. We reached Suez on the morning of the 28th, approximately at 2300 hrs., 0200 hrs. ship time, we were 6.7 miles south of Newport lighthouse. This was a new place for me—not having been here before and in order not to drop anchor in a place I don't know very well. I started to go in and back on a southern-northern course for about 5 miles. I didn't see any fishermen boats as was stated later. I saw a mixed ship (cargo-passenger) 12-14 miles anchored south of the lighthouse. I was travelling alongside of this ship. I passed her several times. I don't know her name because it was dark. My engine was running at a dead slow speed—minimum turns. About 0500 (0200Z time) I changed my course towards the light-house and increased the speed and ordered more speed. When I was about 2-3 miles from the lighthouse the signal tower called and asked for my name. Then I heaved up the code flag in order to give my name so they could recognise me. There were several ships anchored there, most of them tankers, south to south west of Green Island. One of them was a Norwegian tanker. It was large and I believe it was named World Glory. Then, I believe a ship flying the Liberian flag came in. Then the doctor came aboard and then a coast guard came and I believe it was named Seawolf. Armed police came aboard and later on the Navy came and took positions all over the boat. They ordered me to heave anchor and I was towed with a tug nearer to the port. I believe there was a French passenger ship anchored near by. A civilian came aboard and started to make an investigation. I believe it was about noon time. The same man who ordered me to heave anchor brought a pilot aboard and a steering man and took the boat to port. In the afternoon they continued the investigation, there was nothing spoken about fishing boats or anything else. The first night they left us sleep on board under naval guard. At about 2130 hrs. local time they woke us up and the same man came and told us about fishing boats which we had not heard of before. He told us one was missing with two men in it and that some bullets passed through another one. I told him it wasn't from our boat, there were no guns aboard, only a small old pistol that was given me with the inventory by the other captain. I showed them the pistol, they checked it and found it had not been used for a long time, it was a small F.M. pistol. The next morning they continued the investigation all the day and started to unload the boat. It took all day to unload, the second night they took us off the boat and I believe we slept in the Port Authority House. On the 30th September in the morning a Naval Captain and a civilian, I believe an inspector from the police, called me and together all three of us, with 6 or 7 other men, checked the boat and we found nothing on board no guns or ammo. We checked it thoroughly. In the evening we were brought here to Cairo. *They treated us very badly the first two days but now they are treating us 100% fair.* We can't complain now. *They chained us with our hands tied behind our backs and beat us but now* we have been transferred to a civilian jail and there is also a doctor who is taking care of us."
Q. How many times did you pass the mixed ship (pass cargo) that you say has been anchored 12-14 miles south of the lighthouse?
A. At least three times — we passed it going North, then South, then North again. I think three times because I was sleeping on the bridge, but not on watch and would wake up now and then.

NOTE. In pointing out his approximate course of action the Captain stated that in a ship of this size the log is not usually kept up to the hour as in bigger ships, so that if there were any sense of guilt on their part, they could have written in the log anything they wanted to.

## 'THEY CHAINED AND BEAT US'

Q. Why didn't you note the normal entries in the log as to wind, speed, course, state of sea, barometers and thermometers as you did every day previous to 28th September?
A. The first mate keeps up the ship's log, and normally three of us, myself, the first mate and the boatsman keep a record in one of the old logs, kept in the wheelhouse, and then the first mate transposes over to the ship's log. We call that log book "the Dutch deck log book."
Q. Did your ship maintain an engine room log?
A. Yes.
Q. Who maintained it?
A. The Chief Engineer, and Rafael made the entries in the deck log book.
Q. What did you do with your ship's log, engine log and other documents when you reached Suez?
A. In the morning, when the doctor came aboard, I asked him to contact the ship company's representative, the Savon Company. One of its agents came aboard and upon his request I turned over to him some of the documents belonging to the ship. He said these documents would be returned to me after I went through the Canal. He gave me a receipt for the documents.
Q. How long have you been in the merchant navy and/or the Israel navy? — Or, were you ever in the Israel Navy?
A. Yes, but I left in 1950. I was in the Israel Navy from 1948. When I left I worked first on fishing boats, and then the fishing department as an inspector until the beginning of 1951 when I went back to fishing. In the beginning of 1952 I was first mate on board a three-mast schooner and after a while I became master of that vessel and remained such until August 1954 when I was put in common of the Bat Galim. The three-mast was of the Zim lines.
Q. Can you tell us what orders you received from your authorities in Haifa?
A. At the end of August I heard about a job on the Bat Galim, that it was a ship that would work in the Red Sea and East Africa. Then with the crew we were transported to Massawa by plane. The manager of Poseidon accompanied us. We reached Massawa the morning of the 31st of August. It became very unbearable for a long time, they kept us waiting, so we asked to be returned to Israel, and we booked for the 18th by plane. But the company was unable to find a first engineer and in order not to leave one man alone two of us stayed. On the 17th, in the last moment before the crew left, the manager told us to change our plans and take the ship through the Canal to Haifa. Shortly after the arrival they had heard that they should take the boat through the Canal, but the plans had been changed several times, and the time went on, and the climate was so bad and the only thing the men had to do was to drink and lay around and it was this that made the men want to return to Haifa and not the fact that we were going to go through the Canal.
Q. Have any of your present crew shipped with you before?
A. The cook, for about four or five months. Also between 1944 and 1948, while I was teaching at the Haifa Nautical School, I was a teacher to the first mate and also knew the chief engineer who was attending school there at that time.
Q. When did you hear for the first time that a fishing boat with two men aboard were missing?
A. In the night of the 28th, about 2130 local time (1930Z), this was after they had used the whole day for searching the ship, had the documents (early in the afternoon). The civilian man who had conducted the investigation had been very kind to us. As he told us about the fishing boats in the night, I asked him to call for some one from the United Nations and told him that I would not cooperate before they came. This was my own idea and I had got no instructions to do so.
Q. During the night of the 27th and early morning hours of the 28th up to 0700 hrs.—did you see any lights on the waters other than the light of the cargo ship and the large ships passing?
A. I saw a smaller boat leaving the mixed ship about midnight perhaps on the way to Port Tafik, it had light and was a motor boat. I think the mixed ship heaved anchor after some hours and sailed south but I am not sure about it.
Q. Did your hear any unusual sounds, like someone shooting, or shouting?
A. No.
Q. Did any of your crew carry arms?
A. Only I had a small pistol. I know because we were checked before leaving Lydda, and again at arrival to the port of Massawa. The cargo was also checked by customs people and by my own men.
Q. What do you know about your crew, where are they from, what is their background?
A. They are all merchant ship sailors. Some of them changed ships four or five times. They are all off merchant ships. I saw their seamen books.
Q. Have you fired the pistol since you acquired it from the previous master when he turned over the ship to you?
A. I tried to fire it as we left Massawa, but it failed to work. I think the ammunition was too old.

*Statement of Katriel Mordechai*, Chief Engineer, 25 years of age, from Haifa. Statement given in English to Captain DeBarr.

"They (the Egyptians) took us to a military prison. During the night they came asking if we speak Arabic. I don't speak Arabic and didn't know what they wanted. They gave us a terrific beating all night and kept us in chains. Up to the time they took us to the prison they treated us all right. In the morning they said we were shooting at some fishermen which is not true. I received another beating on that occasion. An officer came and he said the treatment would change. We were given permission to take a shower, clean ourselves and we were taken to an investigation. There they accused us of shooting at fishermen and entering without permission in Egyptian waters. After that we were taken to another prison where the treatment was good."
Q. How did they beat you?
A. Mostly with their hands.

(Continued on Page 3)

**EMERGENCY PHARMACIES**
JERUSALEM: Herzl, Jaffa Road, 5088. Zihron Moshe, near Edison Cinema, 4191.
TEL AVIV: Kolberg, 22 Allenby, 22555. Moscovici, 26 King George, 62650. Yehuda Halevi, 91 Yehuda Halevi, 3139. Ben Yehuda, 142 Ben Yehuda, 22525. Baruch, Hazikva Quarter, 67408. JAFFA: Lurie, 72 Rehov 1. RAMAT GAN: Herzl, 74 Herzl. GIVATAYIM: Hadassah, Kazanelson corner Modi'in.
HAIFA: Hadar, 21 Haneri'im, 2944. Shomron, Jaffa Bank, 4924. KIRYAT MOTZKIN: Pentagon.

**EMERGENCY PHYSICIANS**
JERUSALEM: Dr. L. Romanoff, 11 Arlosoroff, 61217. Dr. S. Greenwald, 9/30 Greek Colony, 62963. Dr. Y. Shore, 20 Rashi.
TEL AVIV: Tel Aviv physicians.
HAIFA: Dr. A. Eparon, 67 Herzl, 3977. Dr. N. Landau, 4 Mahanayim, 6323. Dr. H. Sherman, 3 Hanevi'im, 3024.

## JERUSALEM CINEMAS

At 3.30, 6.30 and 8.30 p.m.
ARNON: Adventures of Robinson Crusoe, 2nd Week.
EDEN: My Man and I.
EDISON: Cavalleria Rusticana.
ORGIL: I Confess, 2nd week.
ORION: The Queen of Sheba, 3rd week.
ORNA: Slaves on the Don.
RON: The Passionate Friends, 3rd week. At 3.30 p.m.: The Thief of Baghdad.
STUDIO: Pandora and the Flying Dutchman.
TEL OR: Payment on Demand.
ZION: Come Back, Little Sheba, 2nd week.

## ON THE AIR

**FIRST PROGRAMME**
822, 368, 41.9 & 31.1 M.

News: Hebrew: 7 a.m., 1.30, 8.00, 8.15, 8.30 & 11.00 p.m. Arabic Programme (including News): 8 a.m. 2.15 and 6.30 p.m.
8.09 a.m. Service. 8.25 Exercise. 8.45 Musical Clock (R). 7.15 Melodies (R). 7.45 Oriental Music (R). 8.30 Close Down.
12.00 N. Programme for Factory Workers (Haifa). 12.30 Housewives' Corner. 12.50 Requests (R). 1.50 Opera (R). 2.30 Close Down.
4.00 p.m. Mif'al Ha'payis Draw. 4.30 Light Music (T.A.). 4.30 Where to Go (Jerusalem). 5.00 Mif'al Ha'payis Draw. 5.30 Child's Corner. 7.00 Concert Hall: Brandenburg Concerto No.4 (Bach). Piano Concert: 7.45 From the World of Music. 8.00 Press Conference. 8.54 Bible Reading. 8.45 The Week in the U.N. 9.15 Piano Recital: Aric Avilesh. 9.45 Sketch. 10.15 Kol Yisrael Orchestra, Conductor: Joseph Tram-back. 10.45 Night Music (R). 11.05 Close Down.

**SECOND PROGRAMME**
460, 225, 214, 491, 41.9 & 25.5 M.
English News: 1.45 p.m., 10.15 p.m. French News: 2.00 p.m.
IMMIGRANTS' HOUR: 6.15 p.m. Programme for Yemenites. 6.30 French. 7.00 Ladino. 7.30 Yiddish. 8.00 Close Down. 6.45 p.m. Rumanian. 9.00 Hungarian. 9.15 Close Down.
KOL ZION LAGOLA (32.8 M.): 11.15 p.m. News & Newsreel. 11.45 excerpts from the opera "Dan the Guard" (Shalom & Levy).
ARMY PROGRAMME (44.6, 224, 208 & 32.8 M.): 7.30 Opening. 6.35 Fantasy. 7.00 Songs. 7.20 Among the Flags. 7.30 Literature Corner. 7.50 News. 8.15 Classical Request Programme. Phantasy in Gypsy Country. 10.00 Close Down.
B.B.C. HEBREW BROADCASTS (24.80; 30.96; 30.18; 30.90 M.): 6.30-7.00 p.m. News, News Talk, Week's Feature.

Notice to the Public

To the attention of those required to pay Arnona Levy on stocks of merchandise

You are reminded that October 31, 1954 is the deadline for submitting your second declaration on the value of your merchandise stock (as of October 1, 1954). It is also the last day for remitting the second Arnona Levy instalment. A fine of 20% will be added on payments due which are not remitted in time, in accordance with para. 26 of the Arnona Levy for War Damages Act.

MINISTRY OF FINANCE
Arnona Levy.

## Threat to Thailand

CANBERRA, Wednesday (Reuter). — Australia's External Affairs Minister, Mr. Richard Casey, said in Parliament today that it was possible that Thailand could fall to Communism "within a reasonably short time."

He introduced a bill ratifying Australia's membership of the South-East Asia treaty.

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★
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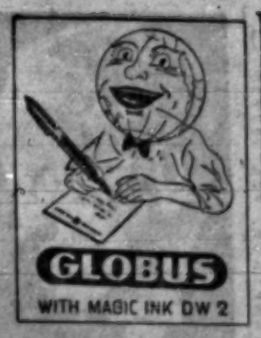
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## Today's Post Bag

THE WEATHER

| | A | B | C | D |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mt. Canaan | 61 | 13 | 21 | 23 |
| Tiberias | 69 | 20 | — | 29 |
| Haifa Port | 69 | 19 | 26 | 27 |
| Natanya | 65 | 13 | 27 | 28 |
| Tel Aviv Kirya | 59 | 18 | 27 | 28 |
| Tel Aviv Port | 67 | 20 | 25 | 26 |
| Lydda Airport | 48 | 16 | 26 | 28 |
| Jerusalem | 60 | 14 | 22 | 24 |
| Beersheba | 22 | 13 | 26 | 28 |
| Eilat | 40 | 20 | 30 | 31 |

FORECAST: Partly cloudy with possibility of showers in the North at first. Becoming fair with rise in temperature later. In the afternoon, strengthening southerly winds with sand haze in the South.

*A) Humidity at 9 p.m. B) Minimum temp. C) Maxim. yesterday. D) Maximum temp. expected today.

* * *

**CURRENCY IN** circulation dropped to IL.160,067,480 at the close of business today, IL.3,632,603 less than a week ago. The coverage by foreign exchange rose from IL.30,246,083 to IL.54,923,480, and Treasury Bills were cut by IL.19,100,000 to IL.97,870,000. Land bills remained stationary at IL.77,274,000.

* * *

**MR. PERETZ BERNSTEIN**, the Minister of Commerce and Industry, yesterday visited the Ytong building block factory, and the Ta'al plywood plant at Pardess Hanna, and the wine cellars of Zichron Ya'acov. Only four million litres of wine were sold in the country last year, because of prohibitive excise duty, Mr. Bernstein was told by Dr. E. Ostashinsky, Manager of the wine press.

* * *

**A WHITE GULL** bearing the tag "Moscow E313231" was shot by Mr. Yohanan Scharmer over the fishponds of Kfar Masaryk (near Acre) on Monday. The tag is to be handed to the Soviet Embassy. This is the fifth bird with Russian markings to be shot in this country during the past two years.

* * *

**DRILLING FOR** water started yesterday in kibbutz Dvir, in the Eastern Negev, by Mifalei Hamaim Ltd. Not far away, at Omer, a depth of 515 metres has been reached, and in a few days water is expected to be tapped.

* * *

**FOR THREATENING** to murder Mr. Meir Krim, Secretary of the Amishav ma'bara Labour Exchange, Moshe Matana, 27, of the ma'bara, was remanded for 15 days yesterday by the Petah Tikva Magistrate. Mr. Krim was stabbed in the back on Monday while riding in a bus and is being treated in the Tel Hashomer Hospital.

* * *

**FOR BEING IN** possession of a revolver and eight bullets, Tufik Ahmad Harbesh, 21, of Arab el Amara, near Acre, was sent to prison for eight months by a military court yesterday. Given the alternative of a IL.500 fine or a prison term, he chose the latter.

### HELD FOR THREAT TO CHIEF JUSTICE

PETAH TIKVA, Wednesday.— Suspected of sending threatening letters to the President of the Supreme Court, Justice Y. Olshan, Salim Hai Levi, 27, of the Amishav ma'bara, near here, was detained today. His relatives reported that he had become mentally ill about a year and-a-half-ago imagining that the Iraq Police had forwarded a complaint against him to the police here and that the latter were after him. In his fear, he had sent threatening letters to various persons including the President of the Supreme Court.

### MARILYN DIVORCED

SANTA MONICA, California, Wednesday (Reuter). — Marilyn Monroe was awarded a divorce from her husband Joe Di Maggio, today. She sobbed that he gave her only "coolness and indifference" and that sometimes he would not talk to her for 10 days at a time.

# Sinai File 'Clears Tax Dep't'

Jerusalem Post Reporter

From the information contained in the Israel Sinai file, no blame can be placed on the income tax assessment clerk, Mr. Amnon Rosenstein, a chartered auditor, told the Witkon Committee yesterday in Jerusalem. The Committee was set up by the Prime Minister to discover if the income tax authorities had acted properly in dealing with Sinai, who committed suicide last month, blaming his action on an unbearably high income tax assessment. The Committee consists of Justice Alfred Witkon, Chairman; Mr. Haim Krongold, Jerusalem Advocate; and Mr. Mensche Eliachar, President of the Jerusalem Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. Rosenstein, who was engaged by the Merchants' Association, said, that in his opinion the assessment should always have been based on the existence of a partnership; that the difference between an assessment year and a fiscal year, was never explained to Sinai, and that he should not have had to pay IL.83 in the 1950-51 assessment year (which was already under review by the income tax authorities).

### 'One-Way Ladder'

Mr. Zvi Levanon, Secretary of the Jerusalem Merchants' Association, told of a case in which a man was assessed IL.120 one year and IL.2,790 the next. After clarification, he was asked to pay about IL.630. In reply to Justice Witkon, Mr. Levanon stated that the man had declared about IL.200 as due in income tax. Mr. Levanon proposed that declarations, and not the assessment, should be reviewed.

Income tax assessments, he declared, were a "one-way ladder" — always going up, never down. This was true despite the recent business recession in the past two years. Assessments were fixed not in accordance with actual income, he charged, but in order to finance the Government budgets.

Mr. Shimon Bar-Cohen, Secretary of the Merchants Association of Ramat Gan presented five cases in which he claimed that retailers had been overassessed.

Mr. Shmuel Lurie, of Tel Aviv, Secretary of the National Pastry Bakers Association, said that one man working an eight-hour day could use 200 kilograms of flour a month and make IL.80-IL.90 in profit.

The inquiry continues this morning.

## Businessmen Talk Taxes with Eshkol

Income tax problems were discussed in Jerusalem yesterday by the Minister of Finance, Mr. Levi Eshkol, and the Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry, Mr. Zalman Sussayeff, with representatives of various business associations.

Mr. Eshkol, at a meeting also attended by the Controller of State Revenue, Mr. Z. Sharef, and the Acting Income Tax Commissioner, Dr. T. Brosh, assured the associations that the property statements demanded by the income tax authorities had no purpose outside the framework of the Income Tax Law. He promised to extend until the end of December the time limit for the submission of these statements and also to consider the proposals put to him by the delegation.

Those represented at the meeting were the Chambers of Commerce, the Merchants' Association, the Farmers' Federation, the Middle-Class Federation, the Building Contractors' Union and the Landlords' Association.

The same delegates met with Mr. Sussayeff, who is now serving as Chairman of the Committee for Income Tax Affairs, to discuss basic amendments to the Income Tax Law. The delegates were asked to present their demands and suggestions to the Committee at the earliest possible opportunity. The Committee will also be prepared to receive delegations from the organizations involved.

## Weisgal Denies Waste On 'Yad Chaim'

Jerusalem Post Reporter

REHOVOT, Wednesday. — Addressing a press conference at the Weizmann Institute today, Mr. Meyer Weisgal, Chairman of the Institute's Executive Council, took issue with the press over what he termed "some of the gross inaccuracies" which, he charged, had been published about the Yad Chaim project.

The tomb over the First President's grave, for instance, had cost IL.5,000 and not the IL.50m. claimed by one paper. In reply to a question, Mr. Weisgal admitted that the original plans for a sepulchre over the grave, for which a public competition had been held last year, had been dropped. He himself, was opposed to such a competition and a simple tomb had been decided upon.

Answering criticisms of the alleged "large area of citrus trees uprooted" for the purposes of the memorial project, Mr. Weisgal revealed that only 14 dunams had been torn up, to make room for the new main road to the Institute, its housing quarter and the Yad Chaim project.

The complaints of local landowners were due to the exact opposite reason, Mr. Weisgal charged. Owners of citrus groves whose land fell within the 1,500 acres of the project were not allowed to cut down their trees or parcel the land for speculative sales or for building purposes. The idea underlying this was to preserve a perpetual green belt round the Institute and the late President's grave. "We have planned one hundred times as many new trees as we cut down to make the road." Mr. Weisgal concluded.

**THE CORNERSTONE** for a school was laid in Kfar Vitkin yesterday, by Mrs. Florence Perlman of New York, Chairman of National U.S. Hadassah's Vocational Education Committee.

## President Receives Kurdish Settlers

The part played by the Jews of Kurdistan in building the country was stressed last night in the monthly Rosh Hodesh reception at Beit Hanassi. Some 200 Jews of Kurdish origin, from all parts of the country, together with representatives of other communities, were the guests of the President and Mrs. Ben-Zvi.

The programme, which included speeches by leaders of the Kurdistan community and a performance of Kurdistan music, ended with addresses by Mr. and Mrs. Ben-Zvi, who recalled the first immigrations of Jews from Kurdistan and stressed the basic unity of the nation through the generations.

During the intermission, the President and his wife chatted with their guests.

## Split Feared In Football Association

TEL AVIV, Wednesday. — Because Maccabi violated the working agreement with Hapoel in the Football Association and sent its football team to tour Britain, Hapoel leaders announced today that they were no longer bound by the agreement. The announcement is tantamount to a request for elections in the Federation, which has so far run on a parity basis between the two major sports organizations.

The 178 soccer teams registered with the Association will have to vote for a new Directorship and heads of all committees.

Hapoel leaders think that they may control the Association after elections, and that Maccabi may then therefore create another association, it is believed in sports circles.

## Jail Term Quashed For Mother of 7

The Supreme Court sitting as a Court of Appeal quashed a two-year prison sentence, on a 27-year-old woman — mother of seven — who had been found guilty of obtaining IL.1,900 from eight persons by pretending that she could get them sewing machines from the Social Welfare Department. The court placed her under probation for three years.

The woman was sentenced by the Haifa District Court and has been in prison since March. A psychiatrist who had examined her, testified that further imprisonment would worsen her neurotic condition, while treatment could return her to a normal life. *(Itim.)*

### WRITERS' CLUB IN HAIFA

HAIFA, Wednesday. — Haifa's writers and journalists have been presented with their own handsome club rooms by the Municipality, on the initiative of Mayor Aba Khoushy. The club was opened this evening.

The premises, in the Mivtahim Building, were contributed by the Municipality, while the Writers' and Journalists' Association bore part of the cost of the furnishing.

### WATCHMAN FOUND DEAD IN WADI

RAMLE, Wednesday. — The body of David Habib, 50, Public Works Department watchman, was found last night in a wadi crossing the Bet Dagon-Ramat Gan highway.

It is believed that he had left his hut during the rain in order to cover asphalt barrels, had slipped on the wet ground, and had broken his skull after falling nine metres into the wadi.

### QUARRYMAN ARRESTED

A quarryman, Mordechai Yifrah, 44, was arrested yesterday on suspicion of having caused the death of David Benhamu and of having wounded three other workers at the Hartuv quarry four days ago. He was remanded until November. *(Itim.)*

### RATION NEWS

TEL AVIV AND SOUTHERN DISTRICT.—Bananas: children's Aleph, Bet and Gimmel cards, Tel Aviv districts 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 9, 11, 12 and Givatayim, 500 gms., 900 pr. per kilo. Mem Aleph 42, Aleph cards, Mem Bet 42, Bet cards, Mem Gimmel 42, Gimmel cards, Temp. 43. Onions: 800 gms., 150 pr. per kilo. Tav Aleph 1, Temp. 43. First ration ending in Southern district, 500 gms., 180 pr., Tav Bet 11, Temp. 44.

## 'Export' Beer Filling Warehouses

Jerusalem Post Reporter

The tie-in sales policy is still being carried out by the breweries despite reports to the contrary and the dearer export beer is piling-up in the wholesalers' warehouses, trade circles told *The Jerusalem Post* yesterday.

At a meeting held last night at the Jerusalem office of Carmel-Mizrahi, under the chairmanship of Mr. Sadomsky, the firm's manager, all five Jerusalem wholesalers agreed not to buy any more beer from the breweries until the position improves or they can clear their stocks. They complained that they now have at least two cases of export beer in stock for every case of the standard brew, owing to the fact that they were obliged from time to time to relax the conditional sales policy imposed on them by the breweries.

Not only are the wholesalers, and consequently also the retailers and the consumers, obliged to buy a bottle of the export beer for each bottle of the standard beer, but they are also forced to accept two bottles of Nesher for each of Abir, owing to an agreement made between the two companies. Both brands are distributed by the brewers from a common clearing-station in Rehov Ben Atar, Tel Aviv.

## Asks TA to Help Finish Concert Hall Soon

TEL AVIV Wednesday. — The donor of $350,000 towards the construction costs of the cultural centre and concert hall which is to bear his name here, Mr. Frederic Mann, noted Philadelphia industrialist, said at a press conference here today that he thought the Municipality should find the remainder of the funds to complete the cultural centre as speedily as possible. He was impressed with the plans of what he thought was to be a truly "democratic" concert hall, with none of the "golden horseshoe" dividing the classes at a concert. A reception for Mr. and Mrs. Mann was held by the Tel Aviv Municipality and the American Fund's Israel Committee at the Dan Hotel here this evening. (Visitor's Gallery—P. 4)

## New Chile Envoy

Mr. Eduardo Cristi, the new Chilean Charge d'Affaires, was received in the Foreign Ministry on Tuesday by the Director General, Mr. Cristi, who holds the personal rank of Minister-Counsellor, arrived in Israel last week from his last post in Portugal.

### That Will Teach Him!

PITTSBURGH, Wednesday (Reuter). — Mr. T.D. Hirsh in a speech at a Republican rally here last night told his audience that the Republican Party was not dead, "but merely hibernating."

At that moment a big picture of President Eisenhower fell from a wall and hit Mr. Hirsh on the head.

## Transport Problems Surveyed at Technion

HAIFA, Wednesday. — A two-day symposium on road transport opened here today under the auspices of the Technion and the Association of Engineers and Architects, with addresses by Rav-Aluf Y. Dori, Technion President, and Mr. U. Shalon, the Association's Chairman.

Mr. Michael Bar, Controller of Road Transport, cited figures on the rapid changes in goods traffic and on the increase of buses and commercial vehicles in the 1951-1953 period. Transport services must find ways of lowering maintenance costs and increasing operating efficiency.

Most traffic accidents are preventable, Superintendent Y. Guy head of the Traffic Police, told the gathering. The number of motor vehicles had risen from 8,000 in 1947 to 26,000 this year, and police control had not been able to keep up with this rapid development.

Mr. Y. A. Fraenkel, the Ministry of Communications' Chief Planning Officer, stressed the need for technical training in road transport management.

The present system of fare and freight calculations on the basis of km/ton or km/passenger was unrealistic, Professor Y.P. Cohen, of the Technion, declared. Contributory factors, such as the distribution of loads on routes, unloading time and the number of stops had to be considered for an exact and scientific calculation.

Mr. Y. Goldin, Deputy Controller of Road Transport, proposed weekly checks of all vehicles, a thorough inspection at every 25,000 kms. and a general overhaul after every 150,000-150,000 kms.

## Bormann Declared Dead

BERLIN, Wednesday (UP). — Martin Bormann, Adolf Hitler's deputy who disappeared in the ruins of the third Reich when the Russians took Berlin, was declared dead yesterday by a West Berlin registrar office. The office entered Bormann, sentenced to death *in absentia* by the International Military Tribunal in Nuremberg in 1946 for war crimes, in the official records on request of a West German court.

# Bension 'Very Nice' to Tenants

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Mr. Yitzhak Salman, brother-in-law of Shaul Nehemia, 30, who, with two other persons, is charged with the murder of Dr. Samuel Bension in Jerusalem on August 20, testified yesterday that Dr. Bension was "always very nice" to his tenants and that it was always possible "to meet him half-way." The other two men are Avraham Siton and Mordecai Goslan, both 22. District Attorney Ezra Hedaya is appearing for the State and Mr. A. Meiri for the accused.

Mr. Salman had asked to be excused from testifying because of his relationship to Nehemia, but this was refused by Examining Magistrate I. Weiner.

The witness then said that he had moved into Dr. Bension's house eight years ago and was not asked for key-money. In 1947, he helped negotiate between Dr. Bension and Nehemia in regard to renting to the latter a one-room basement apartment. No key money was required, but Nehemia was asked to pay for improvements in bathroom facilities.

In 1948 or 1949, Dr. Bension had served an eviction notice on Nehemia for non-payment of rent, but Mr. Salman had intervened and the proceedings were dropped.

### Statement Read

Samal Rafael Kadosh read to the court Nehemia's statement which the police had taken down shortly after the murder. Nehemia was quoted as stating that at 8.30 p.m. on August 20 he left his mother's house in Givat Shaul to see his father, a watchman near Dr. Bension's house, but did not find him. He returned home. He did not hear any shooting.

Nehemia's statement continued that he had met Mr. Moshe Adika, the owner of the hired car from which the shooting had taken place, a short time before the incident, but that he had never rented the car. He claimed that he had paid IL.250 in key money, of which IL.150 was in cash and the rest in two equal promissory notes. He refused to pay the second. This caused some unpleasantness with Dr. Bension.

But, on the whole, things went smoothly until 1954, when he fell behind in his rent. Eviction proceedings were started and he had declared that he would leave if Dr. Bension paid him IL.1,500. This was refused, and he was evicted.

Mr. Shimon Levy, of Givat Shaul, told of finding a Colt pistol in an orchard and selling it to Nehemia for IL.37.

Constable Yehudeal Sofer testified that he had gone to Goslan's apartment in Kiryat Yovel (Beit Mazmil), and had found a Colt pistol in a small case (which he identified as the one Mr. Levy had said he had sold Nehemia); a second pistol, with its serial numbers filed off, under Goslan's pillow, and a rope, bandages and a tommy-gun, set at full automatic, wrapped up in a blanket. All the guns were loaded.

The inquiry continues this morning.

## Police Officers Deny Schreiber Beaten

Nathan Schreiber's claim that he had been beaten senseless by the police and knew nothing of the statement extracted from him, was denied yesterday by senior Jerusalem police officers.

They were testifying before Jerusalem District Judge M. Golan at the trial of Nathan and his brother Yitzhak, for stealing IL.25,000 from the Jerusalem Kupat Milve Vehisahon on April 8.

Mr. E. Shiloni, head of the Criminal Branch of the Jerusalem District, Mr. Z. Geyer, head of the Criminal Branch Staff and Mr. I. Meiberg, Acting Superintendent of the Jerusalem Police, testified that Nathan had given his testimony freely. *(Itim.)*

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# Observers' Report on Bat Galim

(Continued from Page 3)

Q. How long have you been in the Merchant Marine?

A. Since 1948.

Q. Were you in the Israeli Navy before then?

A. No, before that I was in the Merchant Marine School in Haifa.

Q. Are you in the Israeli Navy Reserve?

A. It is my understanding that in an emergency I would be called up. I have never been called up.

### NO ARMS FOUND

*Visits to boats and scene of Incident*

*Visit to the Bat Galim.*

The Observers then separated. Major Rosenius and Captain Riethergen visited the mother boat, and Captain DeBarr made an investigation of the Bat Galim. The Observer was accompanied by an officer of the Immigration Port Police. The cargo which consisted of tinned meat, plywood and hides, had already been removed from the ship. The cargo was neatly stacked on the dock where the ship was berthed. It could be seen that the ship had been searched, because most of the furniture and bedding and filing cabinets were in disorder. *The Observer did not find any arms or ammunition, and a very thorough search was made indeed,* because, in addition to inspecting the area of the ship already mentioned, the Observer also probed into the forward compartments (paint locker) and the engine-room well, the stacks, and the ventilating pipes. During this inspection the Observer could not help but note the dirty condition of the ship and the poor condition of some of its mechanical machines. The engine was 23 years old and it appeared that the engine was still operating on the original parts. The The bilge tubes in the engine-room had flooded, but the Observer was unable to determine the cause. The wenches and booms of which there were two, forward and aft, were rusted and corroded. The steel wires were almost worn through. In addition, the Observer made a search for the missing engine-room log, but was unable to find it. The Observer also checked old log books which were written in Dutch for fresh entries which may have been made, but was unable to find any.

*Visits to the Small Fishing Boat (No. 90).*

The boat was of approximately 54 metres in length and 1.6 metres in width. It was old and seemed to be in bad condition. In the hull there were many *holes and scratches, some of which could have been made by bullets,* cal. 6.8 *millimetres.* It was difficult to ascertain the direction of the bullets, and sometimes the kind of marks, due to the fact that someone had apparently been searching the holes with some kind of tool. The U.N. Observers searched carefully for a long time for slugs and bullets, but could find nothing. The boat was marked in Arabic: 5—90. Captain De Barr was of the opinion that the marks were caused by automatic weapon fire and that it could not be determined what calibre bullet caused the damage.

*Visit to the Prison in Cairo.*

The U.N. Observers visited the Israeli crew in a Cairo prison. The prison was in a very good condition. The crew had no complaints regarding the treatment they received nor the food. They asked for more books —especially in Hebrew —and questioned about sending and receiving mail. Colonel Gohar promised to do his best to have books delivered through the United Nations (EIMAC) and also to examine the possibility of receiving and sending mail.

## 'Israel Must Maintain Ethical Ideals'—Burns

An ardent declaration of faith in internationalism which he believed was "in line with the social evolution of the world" was made last night by Major General E.L.M. Burns, Chief of Staff of the U.N. Truce Supervision Organization, at the Jerusalem Rotary Club's annual celebration of United Nations Day.

The President of the Club, Mr. R. Silver, welcomed the many guests to the dinner at the King David Hotel, including the District Representative, Dr. A. Biran, members of the Consular Corps, and a contingent from the Rotary Club of Beersheba. Dr. M. Hindes introduced Gen. Burns, who before coming here was President of the U.N. Association of Canada, and Mr. D. Auster, President of the U.N. Association of Israel, proposed a vote of thanks.

"In Israel the U.N. means a bit more to the people at large than elsewhere," Gen. Burns said, which was understandable as the U.N. had been "at the cradle, in fact it was supposed to preside over the birth of the State, but in the opinion of some it turned out to be an inexpert midwife."

The Chief of Staff said it was not for him to discuss what Israel's foreign policy should be, but he ventured to express his personal hope that it "be broadly international rather than narrowly national." This he said was natural since "the Jewish people are ardent and effective Internationalists, whose greatest contribution to the world has been in the development and transmission of religious and ethical ideals."

"Those in the world who respect the Jews", the General concluded, "would expect that the policies of this country have a high moral basis. Those who dislike the Jewish people will be eager to condemn any departure from international ethical ideals. From you much is expected."

# Cables in Brief

**BRAINS.**—A leading British industrialist and scientist, Sir Ben Lockspeiser, said in London yesterday that electronic advances were leading to a world controlled by electronic brains in which factories, offices and homes would run themselves.

**QUADRUPLETS.** — Quadruplets have been born to Mrs. Zofia Majewska, a worker at the Wroclaw Gas Works, Warsaw Radio has announced.

**CRASH.** — The Syrian pilot of a Meteor jet fighter training with the Royal Air Force was seriously injured when his plane crashed on a railway embankment at Darlington, England, on Tuesday. He is Lieutenant Alwan of the Syrian Air Force.

**REFINERY.** — Britain's biggest oil refinery, the Esso Fawley plant near Southampton, is now producing over 6 million tons of refined petroleum products a year. About 18½ million tons of crude oil—almost all imported from the Middle East — have been processed during in the first three years of operation.

## Britain's Press Council On Journalistic Ethics

LONDON, Wednesday (Reuter). — Britain's Press Council which pronounces on newspaper ethics, upholds in its latest report the right of an editor not to disclose his sources of information unless ordered to do so by Parliament or a court of law.

The Council, a voluntary organization formed by the newspapers themselves, has no disciplinary powers but investigates complaints relating to newspaper practices.

Its other findings: 1. A newspaper has a right to publish a document on a subject of general importance even if it is marked "private and confidential;" 2. An editor has an absolute right to refuse any advertisement at his own discretion; 3. An editor has the undoubted right to close a correspondence at any moment he considers suitable.




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THE JERUSALEM POST

ANNA
Come back! All is forgiven
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# THE JERUSALEM POST

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THE angry demonstrations by the Egyptian mobs against the Moslem Brotherhood following the attempt on the life of Colonel Nasser are no indication that his regime is stably secured in the affections of the people. They are only one more proof of the political immaturity of that unhappy country's masses who have always been ground down by force and who still believe that fair-sounding promises emanating from the very apotheosis of force, an army junta, must bring them, some surcease from their sufferings. But beneath this hysteria, unrest grows apace mountingly violent in its revolutionary character, as the land reform fails to materialize, as new cliques of the rich get richer and vaster masses of the poor wax hungrier and hungrier.

**FAILURE OF NASSER**

This is why Nasser has found it impossible up till now to stem the rising opposition of the Moslem Brotherhood and why, despite the demonstrations, arrests and the hangings which will now no doubt follow, will find it impossible to do so in the future. For apart from being a movement fired with religious fanaticism it also has drawn to itself all those elements which still dare to make open demands for social reform including, of course, the communist inspired elements which see in the creation of a revolutionary situation a chance to get a grasp at governmental power or at any rate to cause sufficient confusion and upheaval in the Middle East to frustrate any attempt at creating some kind of Western bastion in this part of the world.

It should be remembered in this connection that the resistance to penetration by the West is therefore not based entirely upon religious mania or traditional xenophobia. The policy for years, in the Middle East, carried out first by Great Britain and now taken over in its entirety by the United States, has been to attempt to win the favour of the ruling clique, to seek to perpetuate that clique in office, to invest every adventurer drawn from it who happens to come to power with the mystique and glamour of a strong man. Since the West consistently ignored any attempt to look for the emergence of a democratic government, their policy has by its very nature come to represent the encouragement of the forces of reaction and the suppression of social developments. Thus it is not surprising that after all these years there is no elected parliament worth the name in all the arab states and no acceptable social-minded alternative to dictatorship in any party at present seeking power.

The thinkers and visionaries in the Moslem Brotherhood are aware of these things and despite their more selfish politics, this is the essence of their anti-Western line and the cause of their savage hatred of Colonel Nasser. A similar pattern of events seems to be shaping against Ismail Alanhary, the ruler of the Sudan, who is the nominee of the pro-Egyptian party and favours a union with that country.

Against such forces which, distorted though they be, are the inevitable reaction to unrelieved oppression and a lack of social justice, the use of repressive measures and the power of the army cannot indefinitely prevail. It was thought at first, when Nagib and later Nasser came to power, that they had something more to offer. Their promised programme of social reform, of a more austere and less corrupt administration might have stemmed the tide towards disaster in Egypt. It is now becoming clear that Colonel Nasser has nothing basic to offer his country. The capacity to make moving speeches, the express longings for a better society which he has neither the courage nor the desire to attempt to realize in practice, to cry hysterically that he is prepared to die for his country, are the marks of the sentimentalist rather than the statesman. They are the dirge of disaster, not the harbinger of hope for a nation.

# Oppenheimer 'Victim of Miscarriage of Justice'

By JESSE ZEL LURIE

NEW YORK. — AFTER all these months, the case of J. Robert Oppenheimer, dean of American physicists, vs. the security system of the United States still smoulders uneasily and disturbs the American conscience. Dismissed from government service and denied access to so-called nuclear "secrets" after a hearing last spring before a special "fact-finding" board, Oppenheimer, brilliant organizer of the Los Alamos laboratory and probably the man most responsible for America's nuclear development, has simply turned his attention to his work as Director of the Institute of Advanced Studies at Princeton. But the verdict of the board has had violent repercussions and has been denounced by his fellow scientists and responsible journalists who have followed Oppenheimer's work since the day he was first asked to get together a "team" to work toward the development of an atomic weapon.

The case burst into new flames this month with the publishing by "Harper's Magazine" of an article by Joseph and Stewart Alsop entitled "We Accuse!" Taking their title from the famous "J'Accuse" of Emile Zola which marked a turning point in the case of Captain Dreyfus, the Alsops announce their intentions immediately:

- "We accuse the Atomic Energy Commission in particular, and the American Government, in general, of a shocking miscarriage of justice in the case of Dr. J. Robert Oppenheimer.
- "We accuse Oppenheimer's chief judge, the chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission, Admiral Lewis Strauss, and certain of Oppenheimer's scrutseers, of venting the bitterness of old disputes through the security system of this country.
- "And we accuse the security system itself, as being subject to this kind of ugliness, and as inherently repugnant in its present standards and procedures to every high tradition of the American past.

### Early Naivety

Many facts about Oppenheimer's early life make him particularly vulnerable under the sort of security system the United States has today. His first post after years of study in Europe — paid for by his upper middle class German-Jewish family — was a dual teaching assignment at the California Institute of Technology and the University of California in 1929. American physics and not even begun to share the vast advances in physical knowledge which had taken place in Europe, but around young Oppenheimer there rapidly grew up the largest school of graduate and post-doctoral study in theoretical physics in the country. American physicists today regard him as the man who took the lead in naturalizing the New Physics in the United States.

He was ludicrously naive about practical affairs. He bought no newspaper and owned no radio. His recreation was the study of Sanskrit. Then he met and became engaged to Jean Tatlock, daughter of a fellow professor. Jean was one of the many intellectuals who, during the Thirties, wandered in and out of the Communist Party. She awakened the young physicist to the world around him. His interest in politics grew with the persecution by Hitler of the Jews in Germany. He was caught up in the wave of emotion about the Spanish Civil War. He contributed heavily to Spanish war and relief funds, attended meetings, joined anti-Fascist organizations.

Oppenheimer did not marry Jean Tatlock, but he did marry Katherine Puening, who also had a radical background. She had left her family to join the Communist Party and marry a young Communist, who had died in the Spanish war.

Oppenheimer's interest in politics began to wane in 1939. During the war he left politics altogether and by the end of the war he had become distinctly anti-Soviet.

All of these facts were known and indeed reported by Oppenheimer himself when he filled out a personal questionnaire after being asked in 1942 to recruit and lead a special scientific task force to begin designing a workable atomic bomb. They were known in 1947 when Oppenheimer's security clearance again came before the Atomic Energy Commission and the Commissioners, including Admiral Lewis Strauss, voted him full clearance. Since no new facts were introduced, why, ask the Alsops, did this man suddenly become a "security risk" in 1954?

The answer, as the Alsops develop it, is that powerful interests in the Defence Forces and the A.E.C. took a favourable opportunity of getting rid of a man who had opposed and defeated them on major policy issues. Admiral Lewis Strauss took over the chairmanship of the Atomic Energy Commission in July, 1953. Just four months later, a former member of the staff of the Joint Congressional Committee on Atomic Energy, William Liscum Borden, wrote the FBI a *lettre de cachet* attacking Oppenheimer's loyalty. (Oppenheimer was not at this time on the General Advisory Committee on Atomic Energy but he was continually being called upon as an expert and to do government work.) Borden said that Strauss did not initiate the writing of the letter, but, if so, it was probably the only thing he did not initiate. Under present security procedures, the receipt of such a letter sets the whole security machinery in motion and Strauss rushed in to make it move faster.

**Strauss went to the President without consulting his fellow commissioners and came back with an order barring Oppenheimer's access to all classified data. He prepared the harshest possible statement of the charges. He notified Oppenheimer that his A.E.C. clearance was suspended and hastened the trial of the case. He forbade the hearings to be held in New York, thereby making it impossible for the distinguished but elderly John W. Davis to appear as Oppenheimer's counsel. And he chose as AEC counsel Roger Robb, best known as the lawyer for Senator McCarthy's chief journalistic friend, Fulton Lewis, Jr.**

### Charges Unknown

Add to this the fact that Robb conducted the case not as a fact-finding hearing but, as a prosecution without the binding rules of evidence insisted upon by a court procedure and that Oppenheimer and his counsel were compelled, as is usual in these cases, to defend themselves without clearly knowing what they were defending themselves against, and you have the picture of the hearing which took place last April before a special board.

In May, two of the members of the board decided that Oppenheimer was a security risk and in the same breath pronounced him devotedly loyal, unusually discreet, and a public servant whose contribution could never be repaid. The only scientist member of the board, in his dissent, remarked that this finding would be "a black mark on the escutcheon" of the country.

So the matter was thrown back to the Atomic Energy Commission and the tender mercies of Lewis Strauss, and in June came the Atomic Energy Commission's majority opinion, again declaring Oppenheimer a security risk. But there is a curious difference in the base for the two opinions. The special board had dismissed most of the original charges which had to do with Oppenheimer's pre-war associations and found him guilty on the fact that he had opposed the development of the hydrogen bomb. Now Strauss dismissed this finding, stating that Oppenheimer's views on the H-bomb had not been considered by the A.E.C. since he had a right to take any view he chose. (Oppenheimer's view had been shared by 15 fellow scientists on the General Advisory Committee for Atomic Energy and the Committee had been overruled by President Truman.) Strauss took his stand on the ground that Oppenheimer



*OPPENHEIMER*

suffered from "substantial defects of character" and was guilty of "falsehood, evasion, and misrepresentation."

These are serious charges, and the Alsops analyzed the foundations of them as this reporter does not have the space to do. Briefly the accusations seem to be based on six answers out of the many thousands Oppenheimer was called upon to give many years after the events in question had happened, and even these six had been taken out of context without consideration of the surrounding circumstances or the fact that all the material about each of them had been known by the FBI and the A.E.C. when the A.E.C. commissioners, Lewis Strauss among them, had voted Oppenheimer full clearance.

**What had happened between 1947 and 1954 to change Lewis Strauss from a friend and supporter of Oppenheimer to a bitter foe and to bring the big guns of the Air Force (for it was the Air Force) to bear against the physicist? The answer seems to lie in a direct personality conflict between the two men. Oppenheimer is above all the scientist, basing his opinions on the facts as he sees them and paying no attention to personal or other special interests. Strauss is energetic, ambitious, with an overwhelming drive to dominate and be admired. He was responsible for Oppenheimer's appointment as Director of the Institute of Advanced Studies and expected Oppenheimer to feel obligate. Oppenheimer simply felt he had been given a job because he was the man for it.**

Then came their disagreement over the export of radioactive isotopes to our allies when they were members of the A.E.C. Strauss knows little of physics and has a mania for official secrecy. He opposed such export except for medical purposes. The A.E.C. voted him down and in 1949 he charged before the Joint Congressional Committee on Atomic Energy that American atomic secrets were being endangered by the export of isotopes to Norway. Oppenheimer was called upon to give his opinion which he did far too well. He made mincemeat of Strauss' uninformed thesis and made him seem a small-minded ignoramus.

Robert Oppenheimer made many other powerful enemies by such outspoken statements on basic defence politics. The American Air Force seems permeated with the idea that the only thing needed in an atomic age is sufficient retaliatory power. The "big Bomber" boys want more and better atomic-powered aircraft. Oppenheimer and, indeed most American scientists have felt that retaliation after the country is destroyed is a rather futile policy. He earned the enmity of the Air Force generals for advocating an intense defensive screen and favouring the development of an atomic-powered ship before atomic-powered aircraft.

And, finally, Dr. Edward Teller, of Hungarian-Jewish birth, brilliant atomic physicist in his own right and early advocate of the H-bomb, seems to have settled on Oppenheimer as a bitter personal enemy who had held him back. Yet, as the Alsops pointed out, when Teller got his go-ahead from Truman on the H-bomb and failed to make it, it was Oppenheimer's team at Los Alamos men who took his findings and went on to successfully build the first H-bomb. Perhaps this only intensified the enmity.

All of these people have equated disagreement with disloyalty and it is this which most disturbs the Alsops and all thinking people about the security system of this country. Have we reached a point where the only safe thing to say is, "yes"?

### Powerful Article

Perhaps there is no better way to end this than to quote from the powerful conclusion of the Alsops article:

**So here is this man, passionately spoken for by the great men of his profession and his finest colleagues in the Government, his 'deep devotion' to his country acknowledged, his immense services admitted, his perfect discretion approved, with not an iota of evidence in the record that he ever, at any time since he became a mature man, failed to put this nation's interests first and the rest nowhere. And what has happened to him? On the evidence that has been shown, by the methods that have been described, for the reasons that have been suggested, and by such accusers as have been displayed, he has been held a 'security risk,' fit to serve his country no longer, pilloried before his fellow citizens and the world, debarred from continuing his immense contribution to the true security of the United States.**

**Earlier in his report, we have said that the ruling of the Atomic Energy Commission disgraced Robert Oppenheimer. But we were wrong. This act did not disgrace Robert Oppenheimer; it dishonoured American freedom.**

And yet a hopeful postscript should be added. Robert Oppenheimer has just been re-elected Director of the Institute of Advanced Studies by a unanimous vote — Lewis Strauss having left the meeting of the trustees early. And there has been founded an American Academy of Nuclear Physicists. No longer will a man stand alone before special interests. But no U.S. politician has, as yet, had the guts to go to the American people and say: "Elect me and I will help end this disgrace to America and reinstate Oppenheimer."

## *Visitors' Gallery* Fredric R. Mann

HAD it not been for an injury to his hand during his youth, Fredric R. Mann might well have become an eminent concert pianist. He turned to business instead, prospered at his calling and has become one of the foremost manufacturers on the U.S. Eastern seaboard as well as a top leader in national and philanthropic causes on the Jewish scene in America.

Mr. Mann is now on a 10-day visit to Israel with his wife, Sylvia, also a talented musician, in order to attend the Weizmann Memorial observances on November 2. A vice-president of the American Committee for the Weizmann Institute of Science, he will be that body's official delegate to the Weizmann memorial rites.



Mann

He is also a vice-president of the American Fund for Israel Institutions, and donor of the Mann Auditorium for the Israel Philharmonic Orchestra, now being erected in Tel Aviv.

Fifty-one-year-old Mr. Mann went to the United States as a child. The family lived first in New Haven, Connecticut before settling in 1921 in Philadelphia, with which the name of "Mann" has since been prominently associated. He was educated at Hillhouse School, New Haven, and attended Yale and the University of Pennsylvania, from whose Wharton School of Finance he graduated with a B.Sc. in 1924.

Mr. Mann went into the cardboard box business and built up the National Container Corporation of which he is Chairman of the Executive. He is also a director of the Factors' Corporation of America and the Bankers' Bond and Mortgage Advisory Corporation, and an advisory board member of the Manufacturers' Trust Co. of New York.

**He has been active in State affairs in Pennsylvania and is a civic leader in Philadelphia, for which he is at present Recreation Commissioner. In Jewish communal affairs, Mr. Mann is a director of the Albert Einstein Medical Centre, Federation of Jewish Charities, Y.M. & Y.W.H.A., Jewish Family Service, and Allied Jewish Appeal (the U.J.A. affiliate) and American Jewish J.D.C. He is Honorary President of HIAS.**

Mr. and Mrs. Mann take an active interest in music, as is evidenced by the fact that he is President of the Robin Hood Dell Concerts Inc. in Philadelphia, Treasurer of the Philadelphia Orchestra Pension Foundation and a guarantor of the Metropolitan Opera Association.

**To initiate hundreds of thousands of his fellow Philadelphians into the world of music in which he himself happily dwells, Mr. Mann hit on the idea of making the summer concerts at the 20,000-seat dell free to the public — but not after the pattern of the usual "free concert." As if purchasing tickets, members of the audience request them through the mails six weeks in advance. And, like paying patrons, the choice of the particular programme is theirs. Arriving at concert time, they present tickets and are ushered to reserved seats. In many cases they are more attentive and appreciative than paying audiences.**

Mr. Mann's connection with musical life in Israel is even closer: he is one of the founders and a director of the Israel Philharmonic Orchestra. His gift of a fine auditorium to the I.P.O. is one of the major contributions to music here.

Mr. Mann himself is convinced that the I.P.O. plays a valuable role in furthering Israel on the world scene as well as providing many pleasant listening hours. "I believe that sent to America regularly, the I.P.O. could do a marvellous job public relations-wise in arousing the pride of Jews and the respect and admiration of our non-Jewish neighbours. Next to the Bible, music is an international language."

A highlight of Mr. Mann's visit will be the symbolic dedication on Sunday of the new Concert Hall in Tel Aviv.



## Earl Jowitt

Jerusalem Post Reporter

THE Rt. Hon. Earl Jowitt, P.C., Leader of the Opposition in the British House of Lords, and Countess Jowitt are arriving here today as the guests of Yad Weizmann to attend the second anniversary memorial observance for Dr. Chaim Weizmann. Lord Jowitt became a member of the World Committee for the Chaim Weizmann Memorial under the presidency of Sir Simon Marks on its formation two years ago.

William Allen Jowitt, who is the first Earl Jowitt, was born in 1885, the only son of the late Rev. William Jowitt, Rector of Stevenage. Educated at Marlborough College, Oxford, he was called to the bar of the Middle Temple in 1909. He became a K.C. in 1922. In that year, he entered the House of Commons as Liberal Member for Hartlepool, but was defeated in 1924. He sat for Preston (1929-31), first as a Liberal, but later for Labour, and was returned for Ashton-under-Lyme in 1939.

### Lord Chancellor

**He was Attorney-General from 1929 to 1932; Solicitor-General, 1940-42; Paymaster-General, 1942; Minister without Portfolio, 1942-44; and first Minister of National Insurance, 1944-45. After the General Election in 1945, he was created a baron and appointed Lord Chancellor. The Chancellorship is a legislative, judicial and executive office always carrying Cabinet rank. It is in fact the highest office of State in England, with precedence over the Prime Minister. The Lord Chancellor is called "Keeper of the King's (Queen's) Conscience." Lord Jowitt was created a viscount in 1947 and became an earl in 1951.**

### Travel Chief

Lord Jowitt is a trustee of the National Gallery and of the Tate Gallery. He is also President of the British Travel and Holidays' Association and takes a keen personal interest in the development of Britain's ever-growing tourist industry. He has visited many parts of the world during the past three years and has done a great deal to further the "Come to Britain" campaign.

In his capacity as president of the BTHA, Lord Jowitt this month opened in London the Congress of the International Union of Official Travel Organizations, in which 51 nations, Israel among them, participated.

Lord Jowitt will be shown around the country under the auspices of the Government Tourist Centre.

## *Yesterday's Press*

# Role for U.S. Jews

COMMENTING on Mr. Dulles' reply to the American Jewish delegation, "Haboker" (General Zionist) says that the postponement of further discussions by a week or two is not a very important thing in itself, but under present circumstances it has serious implications: In view of Mr. Dulles' activity elsewhere in the world, his lack of initiative in the Middle East is doubly surprising. The paper regrets that Rabbi A.H. Silver, a Republican, was not among the members of the Jewish delegation.

"Al Hamishmar" (Mapam) opposes the readiness of American Jewish representatives to put up with American arms supplies to the Arab countries on condition that Israel be included in a Western defence system in the Middle East. Quoting last week's "Economist" approvingly the paper says that Israel foreign policy might have had more room for diplomatic manoeuvering if closer relations had existed with the Soviet Union. The slogan of American Jews should be "No arms to the Arabs" but notes at the same time that such an approach would not be likely to succeed.

The release of Shimon Orenstein was front-page news for all morning papers but "Kol Ha'am" (Maki), "Zmanim" (Progressive) finds reason for satisfaction in the release but feels there is no need to say thank you following an act of gross and brutal injustice. In view of the fact that Mordechai Oren had been sentenced to a shorter prison term, the paper expresses the hope that he too will be released soon.

Reviewing the Prague charges, a correspondent in "Davar" (Histadrut) reaches the conclusion that the release of Herman Field (who had allegedly recruited all the Prague "spies") proves that the accusations against most of the defendants in that trial were baseless. "Hador" (Mapai) concludes that the Prague Trial policies are being revised and attributes to this great political significance.

"Haboker" welcomes the retransfer of the "Bat Galim" issue to the Security Council and expresses the hope that this time the debate will not be postponed for long. The editor of "Ma'ariv" notes that the Powers, and later General Burns, did everything they could to postpone international consideration of the issue until after the Suez agreement. Now there are signs that the complaint will be hushed up and that the Egyptians will be allowed to send the "Bat Galim" back to Massawa, shutting the Suez Canal to Israel shipping forever.

"Herut" says that official Israel policy has reached a new high of "self-restraint" which exceeds even the 1936 *havlaga* toward the Arab riots. The paper notes the two most recent explosions (the water pipe line in the Negev and the Israel-Egyptian M.A.C.) The behaviour of the Egyptians in sabotaging the M.A.C. shows that they feel themselves perfectly secure from a political point of view, and that nothing untoward can possibly happen to them if the "Bat Galim" case again reaches the U.N.

"Ha'aretz" (Non-Party) feels that both big parties in this country have started their election campaign far too early. The paper doubts whether these polemics will benefit the General Zionists and Mapai but it is convinced that they will do much damage to the country as a whole.

## KEEPING POSTED

WE have a letter from a correspondent who says that she returned from a large wedding in Jerusalem feeling most depressed. "The only principle appears to be to demonstrate the social standing of the parents of bride and groom and there is no solemnity of feeling left in the ceremony. The wedding is held in the late afternoon, the hour most convenient for the guests, with no regard to the fact that the young couple must fast until then. When you arrive, the party is divided into two groups, a small cluster of relatives stand-



ing with the bride and groom, and numbers of comparative strangers, with a great many children. The two groups eye each other with little friendliness, the children in particular being anxious to get the thing over and start eating. After a delay the Rabbi arrives, and the *hupa* is held up shaking by friends of the groom. Some of the guests have forgotten to bring hats, hurriedly knot handkerchiefs over their heads, and at once look as though they had come by mistake. A professional photographer then poses the couple, the Rabbi and the relatives to his liking and takes a series of pictures. After these dress rehearsals the Rabbi is finally allowed to perform the ceremony in earnest, and the young couple retire behind a screen to eat their cooked meal out of sight of the guests who have only wine and cake.

"The visitors scramble for seats, the best of which have long been occupied by the bored children of the early arrivals. At this point, the socially more distinguished acquaintances of the family arrive, it is difficult to find a chair for them, and the two mothers agitatedly look for a dish of cake to offer them that still looks tidy. By this time there is dance music — the size of the band is the chief indication of the financial status of the parents — but nobody dances. The young couple takes up a position near the door to greet the guests and look as though they were selling tickets to the show. Both look exhausted, and it seems sad to spoil their day for them in this way."

*A MAN taking guests to see Mount Zion during the holidays reports that he overheard one of a party of cruise tourists say that he had certainly never expected the seat of the Zionist headquarters to look so ancient and run-down. And so many steps, too.*

•

WE were in a music shop when a couple came in and asked for a record of "Dakota." The assistant was puzzled, and the customers consulted with each other in Arabic. Was it the name of the tune, or perhaps of the singer? We began to nurse a theory that they wanted a record from the musical "Oklahoma," and had erred by a few miles. The saleslady was more ingenious. Did they perhaps mean Walton's record of "Spitfire?" She played it, and they shook their heads. One of them suddenly remembered that they had first heard the music in Disney's "Fantasia." Quickly the saleslady opened the Stokowsky drawer, and the customers' faces brightened at the first record she tried. That was it. Wasn't it a nice record? It certainly was. Toccata and Fugue in D Minor by Bach, orchestrated by Stokowsky, and a good one to pick, quite unaware of its snob-appeal.

•

*AMONG the pin-ball and strength - testing machines, peanut sellers and other minor entertainments outside the beach cafes in Tel Aviv on Saturday night sat an old man displaying five live ducks. The birds sat bunched together in a large flat*



*wash-tub half filled with water. On the tub was a sign marked "SPORT." A two-metre circle was drawn round the tub, and anyone inclined for SPORT can pay 100 pruta and have three tries at tossing a wooden ring round the neck of a duck. The prize consists of the duck itself, and there are a good many takers. The ducks are not at all sporting, and huddle together for protection, so that it is most difficult to score. The police say there is no law against it, and suggest helpfully that if you consider SPORT unsightly you should go away.*

**Today's contributors include Lily S. Jerusalem, and G. Axelrod, Tel Aviv.**


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